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Has Labor a Stake in Steel? Corporation Official Speaks For 'Company Union' System

Three Groups of Labor Fight for Supremacy in Key Industry

Showdown Near

Benefits of Present Plan Accrue to Workers, Spokesman Says

Labor's campaign to organize the steel industry has emphasized the division in the ranks of organized labor on the issue of industrial versus craft unionization. It has also highlighted the unity of labor in opposing "company unions," or employee representation plans, as the employers prefer to label them. The viewpoints of labor on these issues have been developed in articles and news stories that have appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *This is the first of two articles setting forth the employers' case for the employee representation plan.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 — Three types of labor organization are grappling in a titanic contest for the control of the labor of America's great manufacturing industries.

Though organized labor is split and its industrial union and craft union wings are battling one another, both unite in fighting the employee-representation plan, commonly dubbed the "company union."

No such three-cornered struggle ever has been seen in America. It is impelled by the mass movement developing from the depression and the New Deal. The impact of new trends is changing the historic relations of employer and employee and may further reshape the place of the worker in industry, his wages and his attitude toward government.

Drama of Labor

The part of the employee-representation plan in the drama of labor has been obscured by the clash between the more radical trade unionists, generaled by John L. Lewis, who seek one big union for an industry, and the conservative majority in the American Federation of Labor, which is more devoted to smaller unions of the skilled trades.

Within industry the conflict over labor centers in steel. The biggest of all the steel systems of employee representation is that operating in the United States Steel Corporation. As this company is the largest corporation in the world, its organization of employee representatives is likewise the world's largest.

About 150,000 workers in the manufacturing plants of this company annually elect 965 fellow employees to represent them in all matters of adjustment with the management, including wages, hours, grievances, etc.

Mr. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization which he leads have pledged themselves to the annihilation of this system in the steel and mass-production industries. They seem to be driving toward trade unionism's great successes or toward shipwreck.

Many corporations in the other big industries which the CIO aims to unionize have their own employee-representation plans of various types. Besides the term "company union," the system has a third frequently-used title, that of works council.

Bargaining Machine

Under the pressure of the industrial union drive and other influences, the so-called company union may evolve further and re-establish itself as a stronger and more useful bargaining machine of the employees, or else it eventually may smash up and gradually disappear.

On one detail the unions and the companies agree—the name "company union" does not fit. It is not a union.

"The plan of employee representation sets up a procedure of contact between men and management on all matters of mutual interest," said Arthur H. Young, vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, in discussing controversial angles of this method of labor organization.

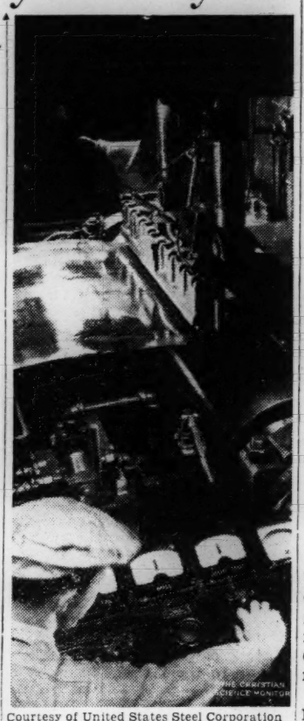
"The whole theory back of it is that there is a community of interest in the success of the business. Therefore the plan becomes an instrument for mutual understanding and co-operation rather than for partisan bargaining."

Started Work as Boy

Starting to work in the steel mills as a boy of 13 at 6½ cents an hour for 12 hours a day, Mr. Young came back to the steel business in 1934 as vice-president of the steel corporation in charge of industrial relations.

Creation of this post and his appointment to it mark the first time the steel corporation has dignified the administration of human rela-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)



Courtesy of United States Steel Corporation

Making Steel
Starting of a Coil Through a Reduction Roller

Landon Demands U. S. Cut Meddling With Education

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 25—Speaking before an enthusiastic audience at this famous old center of liberal education, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas here last night raised the banners of free speech, free press and free education over his candidacy for President.

Carefully and with special emphasis he condemned the teachers' oath device advocated by William Randolph Hearst, and precipitated thereby the question of whether this will alienate the support which the publisher has volunteered to the Landon candidacy.

Hits New Deal Meddling

More generally he condemned all government interference with the process of free inquiry and free expression which he termed the "very bedrock of democracy."

After laying down these general principles he turned on the present Administration, attacking the influence of the Federal Government on education, the use of the people's money to maintain the present Ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Nanking's Bulwark Against Reds

Eastward Drive of Extremists Is Problem for Kiangsi

Riots in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25 (AP)—Chinese Communists from Kansu Province, whom Gen. Chiang Kai-shek last year drove into the wilds of central Asia, are said to be marching again into Kansu, seeking regeneration of their cause.

Driven westward last year as a ragged and ill-equipped horde, the bands march again. They are well disciplined and have modern equipment, the source of which nobody professes to know.

Their number estimated at 50,000, they poured into southern Kansu, causing civilian natives and foreigners alike to flee for their lives.

Sino-Japanese Riots Break Out in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25 (AP)—Szechuen provincial authorities at Chengtu today advised the national government that a mob of 2000 Chinese Monday night stormed the Chengtu hotel and killed two Japanese, injuring two others.

The Japanese here said they believed the affair was an outgrowth of Japanese pressure for the reopening of the Japanese consulate in Chengtu, closed since 1932. The Chinese government has opposed the reopening on the grounds that Chengtu is not a treaty port, and therefore a foreign consulate there is unauthorized.

A Chinese crowd, the Japanese said they were informed, met at Chengtu Monday afternoon to oppose the proposed consulate, after which they "marched to the hotel where the Japanese were staying, overpowered the Chinese police and attacked the Japanese."

Ethiopian Chieftains Seek British Rule By League Mandate

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The News Chronicle said today that 60 Galla chieftains of western Ethiopia had appealed to Great Britain to accept a mandate over more than 50,000 square miles in that section of the country.

The Gallas, the paper said, feared that the Italian offensive to the west would be resumed at the end of the present rainy season and urged Britain to intervene directly under the League of Nations.

The invitation, the News Chronicle reported was made through the British consul at Gore, Ethiopia, who forwarded it to the London foreign office.

The newspaper said the Government here, not wishing to anger Italy and complicate the international situation, sent an evasive repiy—and "there the matter rests."

By a Staff Artist

Kiangsi Organized
Nanking Takes Newly Cleared Province in Hand

Welfare Centers Put Old Communist Area on Sound Basis

Three-Year Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, China—Kiangsi province—ravaged by seven years of communism and civil war but finally restored to the authority of Nanking in 1934—is today making rapid strides not only back to normal, but to a new normal far better than the old.

Under the able leadership of the Kiangsi Welfare Centers of the National Economic Council, long strides have been taken in restoring the morale of the province; recreating both initiative and economic opportunity; improving educational opportunities for children, and freeing the life of the communities from the stagnating burden of costly ancient customs.

Three Year Plan

Although the authorities have stamped out Communism they have borrowed from it, and applied to the task of reconstruction, the Communist conception of planning for the future. A "Three Year Plan" has been devised involving cultural, social and economic advancement throughout the province. It was put into operation on July 1 as the opening phase of a long range drive to release throughout Kiangsi "the emerging new life, called forth by the forces of the new day."

The central government here is both contributing the best it can to the effort and watching the outcome with particular interest due to the geographical position of Kiangsi. An inland province, which lies between Nanking and Canton, it constitutes an indispensable part of the nucleus for a modernized China, which Nanking is gradually seeking to evolve out of the provinces immediately contiguous.

Rural Reconstruction Units

The Three Year Plan is in general designed to further the work of the different rural reconstruction units, in the province through a four-fold program of simultaneous advance in government, instruction, livelihood and protection as well as stimulating village self-government, organizing the farmers for self-protection, developing rural education and raising the economic level.

The different rural reconstruction units are required to achieve certain minimum standards by the end of three years.

Under the heading of "government," it is provided that all heads of ten-family and hundred-family organizations are to have received adequate training and be able to discharge their duties satisfactorily. Censuses are to have been carried out as well as land regulations. There is to be no use of opium or gambling or begging. Village improvement societies to arbitrate disputes, protect green crops from animals and improve town appearance are to have been extensively organized.

Under "education" it is provided that at least 60 per cent of all between the ages of 18 to 45 must have completed the elementary course in adult education. At least 80 per cent of all between 12 and 18 must have completed this course. All children from seven to twelve years of age must be in school. There must be extensive establishment of the new so-called "pao" schools which must have suitably trained teachers or-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Grant of Lands To Japanese Is Voided by Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Brazilian senate, it was learned today, has annulled a 2,410,000-acre Japanese land grant in the state of Amazonas.

The action was taken in secret session yesterday. The senate voted unanimously after hearing a report in which the army general staff assailed the land grant as unpatriotic and antinationalist.

Must Appeal Decision

Tsukasa Uetsuka, holder of the grant, said he still hoped for a compromise. However, Ephigenio Ferreira de Salles, Governor of Amazonas at the time the concession was granted in 1927, said Uetsuka now had but one course, which is "appeal to the courts because the senate exceeded its authority in nullifying the concession contract."

Uetsuka said he would consult his counsel, the Amazonas government, and his own business associates before deciding on his course.

The president of the senate announced after the secret meeting that Amazonas had been denied authorization to carry out the contract "because of the extent of the lands and the wide scope of favors granted."

Tokyo Not Concerned

A Japanese business man close to Uetsuka said the Tokyo government was not likely to take any measures in connection with the cancellation "because Tokyo is not greatly interested in Brazil."

Senator Cunha Mello of Amazonas, speaking on the floor of the senate, said that if the contracts were authorized it would imperil Fort Obidos, on the Amazon river.

He pointed out the fort would be flanked on the left by the Amazonas land grant, while it already is flanked on the right by another Japanese concession.

Uetsuka replied his concession was more than 100 miles west of Obidos and asked, "How can it endanger the fort?"

Anglo-American Amity Held Basis Of British Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The three basic principles on which British foreign policy is founded, and without which its day to day application cannot be understood, were outlined recently by Lord Snell, British Labor Peer. He gave the outline in an address at the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, as follows:

1. Keeping open British ports and trade routes upon which the United Kingdom is dependent for two of the three meals consumed every day.

2. Preservation of the territorial integrity of the British Commonwealth of Nations and its trade routes.

3. Sufficient naval power to protect these trade routes.

Great Britain must maintain her situation by whatever means she may have in her power, Lord Snell continued, by the balance of power or readjustment from time to time. She could not allow any supreme power in Europe. Since the war there has been added determination that "there shall be no war so far as we are concerned," unless England's main interests are threatened by another power. The other main motive he described as a determination to maintain the integrity of the empire to sustain the historic ideals on which the British Commonwealth is founded.

Anglo-American good will is one of the first bases of the British foreign policy, he pointed out, because of kinship and common interests as well as mutual respect and similar ideals in trying to solve certain problems of the world. Affection for the United States in England is deepfelt, and in spite of superficial differences there is that common tradition which seas and frontiers cannot stop.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Aug. 25

Europe—Russo-Reich Rivalry Looms

Europe discovers that it may have to call still more strongly on all its resources of moderation and constructive statesmanship as the Russian-German rivalry emerges in a form increasingly tangible.

Germany, even as it makes the localizing of the Spanish rebellion possible, decrees that the period of military service in the Reich must be doubled. Russian rearmament is given as the reason for this order that may raise Germany's standing army from an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men.

France, unquiet, foresees a German army of 1,200,000 in 1937—twice the size of its own.

Russia, unquiet, views the German move as part of Germany's "intensive military preparation."

Admiral Horthy, Hungarian regent, is believed to have experienced considerable success in his conversations aimed at creating a strong anti-Soviet bloc.

Europe generally wonders if Germany has not seized the Spanish crisis to forward its long-suspected plan to move against Russia, seize the Ukraine, possibly for Poland, and win back Danzig, the Polish Corridor, Memel and Silesia.

Great Britain remains calm. Students of international relations believe Great Britain will redouble its efforts to make the projected Locarno conference in the fall yield a new basis for an enduring peace in Europe, despite the troubled summer that has brought Communism and Fascism into intense antagonism.

France, in the meantime, strives to convert its negative neutrality victory into a positive triumph. Conversations are reported between Britain and France, aimed at mitigating the ruthlessness of the Spanish rebellion, now that all Europe has virtually pledged itself to nonintervention.

Conscription

"I decree, at the same time rescinding my ordinance of May 22, 1935, the following addition to Section 8 of the Military Law of May 21, 1935.

"The strength of the military service shall be established uniformly at two years for all three divisions of the armed forces. . . .

"Berchtesgaden, Aug. 24, 1936."

(Signed) Adolf Hitler
(Countersigned) Werner von Blomberg

That succinct order will be historical because it probably restores Germany to its prewar pre-eminence as a military power, and because it marks an important milepost in Germany's departure from Versailles.

Previous mileposts in Germany's withdrawal from Versailles:

1. Oct. 14, 1933, Germany withdraws its delegation from the Disarmament Conference.

2. March 16, 1935, Germany reintroduces military conscription.

3. March 7, 1936, Germany reoccupies the Rhineland.

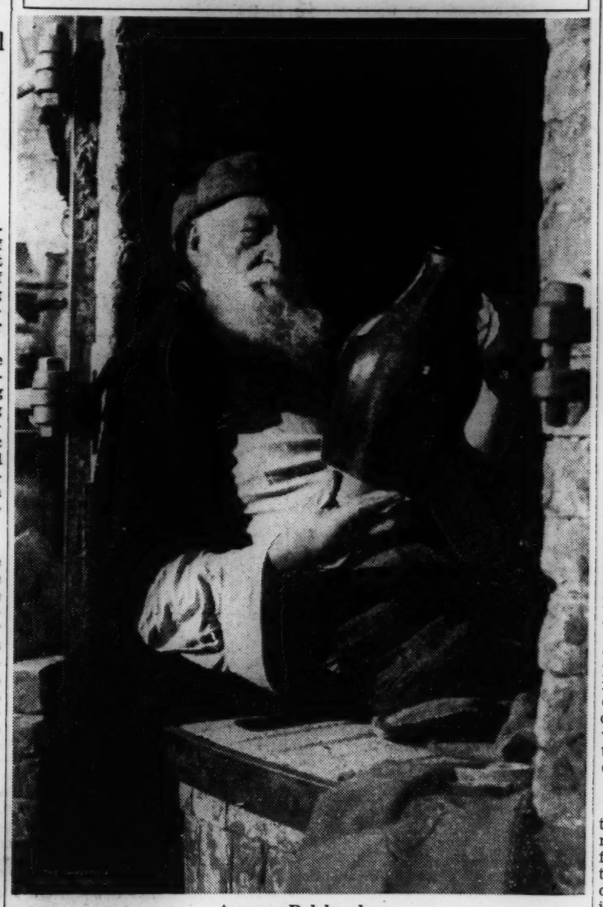
Aug. 24, 1936, Germany moves still further toward military preeminence.

Nonintervention

France is not stopping with the virtual success of its efforts to bind Europe to nonintervention in the Spanish rebellion. It is reliably re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Leads Move to Save French Crafts



Auguste Delaherche
Senior Member of Group in France Who Are Seeking to Preserve Standards of Medieval Handiwork

French Artists Join in Rescue Of Handicrafts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—An intensive attempt is under way to save from extinction the French artisan and the old *métiers* that were once the glory of France.

This tradition of craftsmanship is admittedly in grave danger of disappearance, as a consequence of the inroads of machine methods of manufacture. Yet one fact remains and prevents one from being too pessimistic. At the time of the machine's victorious invasion of the workshops, records of artisan methods and qualities were made and kept. Curiously enough, these records were not made by artisans but were the work of artists, painters and sometimes sculptors.

One day, an artist decided to use another medium to express his art—ceramics, glass, iron, copper or precious metals—studied its technique, and without any help, almost without ambition but for love, he fashioned with his hands the masterpieces which he had conceived. Accordingly an effort is being made in France today to encourage these

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Soviet Executes 16 Defendants In Plot Trial

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—Sixteen men convicted of a plot to overthrow "Dictator" Joseph Stalin and the Soviet government have been executed, it was officially announced today.

A terse statement said the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union had declined an appeal for mercy and that all 16, convicted and sentenced early yesterday, had been shot.

All Had Confessed

The defendants—including Leon Kameneff and Gregory Zinovieff, once high in Bolshevik councils—had been sentenced to suffer "the highest measure of social defense—death before a firing squad."

All had confessed their participation in the plot, and many had even admitted they "deserved" death, in a series of self-accusations which even surpassed the prosecutor's charges.

As the men waited silently in their cells, the presidium of the Central Executive Committee rejected their requests for clemency.

Plea for Clemency Denied

The communiqué said: "The presidium of the Central Executive Committee declined the appeal for mercy of the persons (the 16 conspirators herewith named) condemned by the military collegium of the U. S. S. R., Aug. 24.

"The sentence in regard to all has been carried out."

No mention was made of where or how the executions were performed, nor why the action was so sudden.

Trotzky Ready for Trial Before an Impartial Court

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 25 (AP)—Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian Bolshevist leader, said last night he stood ready to answer charges that he had fomented a plot to overthrow the Soviet regime and incidentally kill "Dictator" Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Trotzky said he was willing to appear before an impartial Norwegian court and answer the charges leveled against him at the Moscow trial.

Reich Conscription Decree Raises Army Close to 800,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 25 — Regulations whereby the new order regarding the doubling of the period of military service is to be implemented were published this afternoon.

Conscripts of the 1914 class and younger men who enlisted last fall, whether conscripts or volunteers, must continue service another year.

Inquiries concerning the future strength of the German standing army, as a result of yesterday's order, show that when the new system is properly functioning the army will total about 800,000 men. That is, however, only when the full complement of the first and second year conscripts is working automatically, and that, it is stated, will take some time.

May Not Reach 600,000

The annual contingent at the moment, after allowing for rejections on various grounds of unsuitability and allowing for the exclusion of Jews, is understood to total about 300,000 men. Of these probably more than half have already responded to the Government's request that they volunteer for another year's service. Hence the number with the colors after Oct. 1 next will probably be less than 600,000 even when officers and training staff generally are included. It would therefore be wrong to conclude that Germany's conscript army automatically doubles itself from Oct. 1, 1936.

On Protection Basis

As to the question whether Germany's new action will lessen the possibilities of European armaments agreements, the general reply given here is that this continent is today in such a condition that each state must look to itself alone for protection. Europe, it is declared, is divided into Bolsheviks and non-Bolsheviks, and until this is realized the proper basis for any future co-operation is lacking.

The present situation in Europe—particularly the increase of Soviet armaments—is put forward as justification for the decree signed by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, and issued by Gen. Werner von Blomberg last night, that all German military conscripts must henceforward serve two years instead of one.

When military conscription was reintroduced March 16, 1935, in contravention of the Versailles Treaty, it was considered a sufficient temporary assertion of national equality in arms with other states to establish a period of one year's service for general conscripts, with two years for the navy and certain technical branches of special servcies. Now the two years' period extends to all conscripts.

Besides adducing the present situation in Europe as necessitat-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Spain's Vaults Revolt-Proof

MADRID, Aug. 25 (AP)—"Revolution-proof" vaults, declared by Bank of Spain officials to be the strongest in the world, safeguard the nation's $700,000,000 gold reserve.

They are intricate, labyrinthian defenses, far beneath the capital, recently completed by engineers who were instructed to picture what is now a near-reality—legions of rebels marching on the city.

They took novel, almost fantastic, measures to protect the long rows of stacked-up bullion bars.

Walls Seven Feet Thick

The vaults are seven stories beneath Alcala street, under a new wing of the Bank of Spain building facing the War ministry. Bank officials regard them virtually impregnable, not only because of their depth, but also because of their seven-feet-thick, armored, steel-and-concrete walls. The steel and concrete is so tough that it turns the edge of a chisel. Bank officials smile at the thought of raiders trying to tunnel through.

A passageway like a fort's ramparts, however, encircles the vaults and guards patrol them ceaselessly. To enter the vaults through the regular entrances it is necessary to pass five lines of defense, each virtually impregnable in itself.

There are only two main entrances, one for changing the guard and the other for the admission of money trucks and bank officials. They are at the base of two armored-concrete wells about 200 feet deep and about 150 feet from each other.

Each is a well-within-a-well, a yard-thick jacket of water under pressure separating the inner and outer shafts to forestall entry to the wells by boring through the sides.

Machine-Guns and Water

At the mouth of each well is a heavy vault door opening into the lobby of the bank and dominated by machine-gun turrets. At the base of the guards' well is another vault door, just large enough for one person at a time.

It opens onto a circular passage whose roof supports the tubular water jacket. Through machine-gun slits in the inner wall another nest guards an elevator and stairway to the bottom. Two more machine-gun crews guard the tortuous approaches to the vaults through successive walls of seven-foot thick, bullet-proof glass.

Powers Hope To Mitigate Spain's Combat

Britain and France Move to Mitigate Ferocity of Conflict

Coast Towns Bombed

Loyalists at Irun Joined by Barcelona Communists Coming From France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25 — Proposals which originated with certain South American governments that the powers should try to mitigate the ferocity of the Spanish civil war have now been taken up by the British and French governments, it is disclosed here.

The question is a very delicate one, especially since the European powers have agreed not to intervene in Spain. It is hoped, however, to establish some system of cooperation whereby the powers jointly will try to arrange as a start for the exchange of civilian noncombatant prisoners.

Not Move to Mediate

While the idea of actually attempting to mediate between the rival forces is expressly excluded from the present plan, it is obvious that any international organization of the kind contemplated would be in excellent position to convey peace proposals from one side to another should it be asked to do so. At present, however, the indication appears to have reached Downing Street that neither side wants to negotiate. As far as Madrid is concerned, indeed all signs point the other way.

Why Blockade Was Dropped

The Monitor learns in this connection that the reason Madrid decided to give up the plan to blockade the coast around Cadiz was that it learned, apparently to its surprise, that according to international law it could not proclaim such a blockade without recognizing the rebels as belligerents. As it has not any intention of giving the rebels the rights of belligerency, which include treating captured soldiers as prisoners of war instead of rebels, Madrid decided to drop the blockade idea.

Madrid's attitude on this point gives some idea of the difficulties confronting any atempt to lessen the fury of the combatants, since there is no doubt that the insurgents are not any more ready than the Government to show mercy to captured opponents.

Irun Stays Loyalist Despite Third Day Of Rebel Bombardment

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Spanish rebel war planes today bombed Irun for the third consecutive day but caused little apparent damage.

Three planes appearing promptly at 9 a. m. dropped nine bombs on Irun Government positions outside the city.

The rebel warship Canarias, after bombarding San Sebastian, steamed up the Bay of Biscay coast and engaged in a two-hour artillery duel with Fort Guadelupe.

The newspaper Frente Popular reported that Antonio Primo de Rivera, fascist organizer; Martinez de Velasco, head of the Reformist Party, and several others had been condemned to death at Madrid for conspiracy to fire the prison in an effort to escape.

(Reports from Madrid said four persons had been executed as the aftermath of a fire in the model jail and a special court was formed to try others connected with the incident.)

Irun militamen were reinforced today by 30 Young Communists arriving unarmed from Barcelona via France.

They crossed the frontier singing and shouting but received only a lukewarm welcome from the Irun loyalists.

"We have plenty of men but not enough guns," the youths were told. "We would rather see one man armed with a good gun than a whole crowd of unarmed volunteers."

Madrid Cannot Spare Fighters to Stop Push Of Rebels From West

MADRID, Aug. 25 (AP)—Rebel forces were said to have traveled by train from Seville to Badajoz and to Burgos. This apparent facility of the rebel forces in moving about the war-torn countryside was causing concern among both officials and civilians at Madrid.

The government forces, it was said, did not have enough fighting men to spare from the more direct defense of Madrid who could be sent against the rebel forces reported pushing forward from the western sections.

From directly south of Madrid, rebel forces of the northern army were driving steadily forward toward Toledo in a determined attempt to reach their comrades last reported holding out in the besieged Alcazar garrison in Toledo against government forces theoretically holding the city.

Madrid was a city of war; but its people wore an appearance of unconcern.

Banks, offices, shops, thoroughfares and by-paths were guarded by government militia as wholesale

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1936

Wide Open Spaces
Fifth of Six Articles, Appearing Tuesdays: Page 4

Traveltalks	3
Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	7
"Thine is the Kingdom" [With German Translation]	
Education Page	8
French Translation	9
Aviation Comment	9
Financial Page	11
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Landon Takes Firm Stand In Opposing Teachers' Oath

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration in power, and indirectly condemned "men striving for power through leadership of the mob."

Today he turned from his family-haunts tour through Pennsylvania and New York and went to Buffalo to confer with important party leaders.

Speaks Next in Buffalo

He delivers the third important address of his trip at Buffalo on Wednesday night, and in his two days in western New York—a critical area, where the Republican candidate must roll up a tremendous vote to counteract New York City—he is conferring with scores of important local party men and women.

The question of the relationship between Governor Landon and Mr. Hearst raised strikingly by Governor Landon's clear-cut denunciation of the teachers' oath has been one of the puzzles of the campaign. It is an issue in which there is tremendous public interest. Governor Landon's friends have insisted that the candidate is entirely independent, and that sooner or later he would take stands directly contrary to the views of the publisher.

The first such divergence has come sooner than expected, while Mr. Hearst is in Europe. Whether it presages a wider breach between the two is uncertain.

During a third of a century of American history Mr. Hearst has given—and freely withdrawn—his support to political candidates. In 1932, for example, he warmly supported Mr. Roosevelt, but broke with him a couple of years later.

Now Governor Landon jumps the gun in a break which may or may not be permanent. Few if any other politicians favored by Hearst support have got ahead of the publisher in making a break. There was therefore great rejoicing among the candidate's liberal friends.

What the future holds for Governor Landon and Mr. Hearst remains to be discovered. But the teacher's oath issue is a sort of touchstone of liberalism. In the past year or two, it had become a symbol of red-hunting, and of a type of incipient fascism.

Variously Accepted

On the surface, it was recognized that there was nothing wrong in requiring loyalty from teachers. But in some communities insistence upon the teacher's oath was taken as an impairment of academic freedom, and in others it resulted in suppression of teaching about different forms of government.

All this Governor Landon pointed out saying:

"In Kansas, we insist that no teacher should be required to take any oath not required of all other citizens.

"Why should we make teaching into a suspect profession by making our teachers take a special oath? The self-sacrifice and devotion of our teachers is one of the finest examples of public service.

"I believe that a teacher has a right to the same freedom of speech in expressing his political, social, or religious convictions as any other citizen. And I believe that a teacher has the same right to work for the accomplishment of his political and social ideals as any other citizen."

Was Early Discoverer

Mr. Hearst was one of the earliest discoverers of Governor Landon as a presidential possibility. Undeniably in the earlier days, long before the nomination, the constant and reiterated publicity the Hearst newspapers, magazines, and news reels gave the Kansas Governor were important factors in bringing him before the nation.

This support was also an embarrassment, caused defeat of a Landon-instructed group of delegates in California, and brought from Governor Landon's old friend and supporter, William Allen White, the poignant remark:

"William Randolph Hearst is a hitch-hiker on the Landon bandwagon."

Until last night, no important toes had been trod upon in the Landon campaign. Governor Landon had not even attacked as much in the New Deal as some of his friends wished him to do. It becomes doubly striking, therefore when he chooses the Hearst toes as the first to be disciplined.

Some Significant Moves

Governor Landon proceeded to attack a major and typical Hearst policy despite the fact that one high executive in the publisher's employ had hastened to the Landon train in what looked like an effort to soften, or head off, the declaration. Possibly this explanation is entirely fanciful. But in about the necessary time after the advance copies of the Chautauqua speech were on the wires, this executive had returned to the Landon train which he had apparently quit two days before, and was very busy on the special.

A further striking fact was that Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state and a Jeffersonian Democrat, one of Mr. Hearst's most eminent associates, was on the platform at Chautauqua Lake and only yesterday had issued a statement endorsing Governor Landon. He dined with the Landon party at the residence of Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, head of Chautauqua.

Whether there were prostestations or not, the upshot was that Governor Landon inserted an added sentence in condemnation of the teachers' oath into his prepared speech, and delivered the passage with great vigor. His added sentence was: "In Kansas we believe in academic freedom and we practice it."

Governor Landon balanced his defense of academic freedom by pointing out the menace to education from centralized government. Schools, he said, must be kept free of all control by the Federal Government.

The strongest applause of the speech came when he said:

"Another danger from propaganda is now present. It is more serious than the danger of our teachers becoming propagandists. It concerns widespread use of the machinery of the Federal Government to maintain the present administration in power, and to bring into question the faith of the people in their way of life and in their form of government.

"When money is forcibly taken by government from citizens and used to tear down those things most precious to our people, we see propaganda in its most shabby form."

Thrust at New Deal

Here, of course, Governor Landon was thrusting direct at President Roosevelt, and at the use of relief funds, of farm relief money and other disbursements with electoral aims.

But the Landon shafts flew wider still. One sentence seemed to be particularly aimed at radio demagogues and other rabble-rousing individuals when he said:

"Today, both at home and abroad, men are striving for power through leadership of the mob."

The Chautauqua auditors, who numbered 7000 in the amphitheater and about as many outside, followed the address with enthusiasm. They gave Governor Landon the famed Chautauqua salute, raising their arms high and waving fluttering white handkerchiefs. An evening glow came under the oaks, beeches, and maples of this beautiful setting beside Chautauqua lake and must have reminded Governor Landon of the many happy summers he spent here.

Fourth Presidential Speaker

Governor Landon is the fourth presidential candidate to speak here this year, with a fifth scheduled a little later. They were: President Roosevelt on Aug. 14, when he gave a notable address on foreign policies; Norman Thomas, the Socialist party candidate, on Aug. 20; and Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, prohibition candidate, on Aug. 1. Earl K. Browder, the Communist candidate, is scheduled for a later speech.

Earlier in the afternoon Governor Landon spoke briefly from a platform in the station at Erie, Penna., and said that "every true American knows that relief must be continued until real jobs are once more available. While we ought to be generous in relief, we should not reduce the matter of relief to an absurdity."

His audience cheered as he outlined in detail his position on the relief question in the following words:

"Every true American knows that relief must be continued until real jobs are once more available. But as I have said before and as all of you well know, there is no future for any American on the relief rolls."

Solution of Unemployment

"The real solution of the problem of unemployment is real jobs at good wages. Toward that solution government ought to lead the way, not by squandering the people's money but by expending it wisely and carefully.

"It should lead the way not by discouraging business; not by stifling enterprise; not by limited crops, but by pursuance of sound policies that will revive business and encourage enterprise and release once more the boundless energy and initiative of the whole people.

"This is no time for counsels of despair. The American people are not quitters. They have confidence in themselves and in the American institutions.

Relief Must Go On

"I believe the time has come when they are entitled, in the field of government and business, to a leadership that will reflect that confidence and be worthy of that faith in America. Such a leadership will speed up recovery and hasten the day of our return to prosperity. Until that day comes relief must be continued. This is a matter of plain duty."

At Conneautville, Penna., where Governor Landon visited the graves of his Landon forefathers, and the little red schoolhouse where he attended briefly at the age of six, a flurry of excitement was started at discovery of a pickpocket apparently working the crowd.

The luckless man took to flight, but he had picked the wrong day. All the officers were on their mettle: several shots were fired, the alleged "dip" brought speedily to the Landon special train, where he was forced to pose for the visiting cameramen.

This Was Her Proud Moment

Wide World

Mrs. Emma Lininger, Great Aunt, Leaves Church With Governor Landon

Machine Detector Of Spurious Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—What is claimed to be an infallible spurious coin detecting machine has been installed at the head office here of the Bank of New South Wales. The inventor, Mr. R. J. Lyttle, a Sydney man, has been two and a half years perfecting it. Bank officials say that the machine will revolutionize the handling of currency.

The machine has detected scores of spurious coins that had previously defied all known means of discovery. It detects a fraudulent coin in one-tenth of a second. In three minutes it can handle 1000 coins, rejecting every fake.

Mr. L. G. Nathan, the bank's chief cashier, believes that when the machine's possibilities are recognized, it will be adopted throughout the world. It is controlled electrically and is shaped like a cream separator. The coins are placed in a large bowl on top, and pass into a vertical sifter, in which they are analyzed by electricity. The good coins are automatically counted and registered. Bad coins are rejected into an opposite compartment.

Phillips Takes Oath As U. S. Envoy to Italy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—William Phillips, under-secretary of state, was sworn in yesterday as Ambassador to Italy and thereupon formally relinquished his post as second in command of the state department. Mr. Phillips plans to sail for Italy on Sept. 9.

A successor has not yet been named for Mr. Phillips, a veteran career diplomat, who has held several ministerial posts and who has been the secretary of state's chief aide since 1933. At Rome, Mr. Phillips will succeed Breckenridge Long, who recently retired.

Prague Leads Peace Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—A recent conference for collective security convened here by the World Peace Movement is taken as a sign that Prague is expected to assume leadership in the movement in Central and Southeastern Europe. Representatives of a number of nations urged the need of a united front of all peaceful small nations in their fight for universal peace.

The main purpose of the meeting was to prepare for the world peace congress to be held in Brussels in September.

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New Irrigation Project Planned On Punjab Plain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—A dusty plain in Northern India twice as big as Rhode Island, now affording only sparse fodder for a few lean camels, is about to undergo transformation into a smiling garden of green luscious crops.

The irrigation wand that is to effect this wonder is one that has numerous similar achievements of corresponding magnitude to its credit in the Orient.

The new project is one which the Provincial Government of the Punjab is considering. It provides for a weir just below the mud huts of Haveli at the junction of the Chenab and Jhelum, two of the five main streams which flow into the Indus.

Five Rivers

The word Punjab means "Five Rivers." The Punjab country is for the most part a plain over which the annual rainfall is little or nothing at all. The clouds blown up from the Indian Ocean sweep overhead without dropping their moisture and bump up against the vast ranges of the Himalaya Mountains, which form the northern boundary of the Province. Upon the mountains the clouds deposit their moisture in the form of snow. This melts in the summer. The snow water rushes down the precipitous valleys and the five rivers, each of immense width and depth in the flood season, convey it across the arid plains to the distant sea.

Across those rivers engineers of the British Administration have constructed a large number of dams and pick-up weirs, mostly the latter. From above them canals convey the water to the thirsty soil.

The world-wide agricultural depression has sorely hit public and private finances of the people of India. Nevertheless, money is still being found for the development of new irrigation works. The quantity of water used for irrigation in India is about 260,000,000,000 gallons a day. Most of it is provided by Government and sold at a profit.

Profitable Enterprises

The direct net return upon the capital outlay reached in some parts of the land is 40 per cent per annum. In some tracts such profits are impossible of attainment, but there great works are constructed and water is provided because of the relief which they give the population from the threat of famine.

The Government of the Province of the Punjab already has in its territory some 15,000,000 acres under canal irrigation.

Of the 1,500,000 acres which the Haveli project is to command, one third will be irrigated throughout the year, while almost another third will receive nonperennial irrigation. The water will be distributed by two large main canals from which will flow numbers of distributory channels. The project will also provide extra water for old canals of the existing irrigation system.

The execution of the project is estimated to cost the equivalent of about $18,000,000. A return of 7.8 per cent is anticipated in the tenth year after construction.

The population of India increased between 1821-1931 by roughly 30,000,000. It is now 350,000,000. It is expected to be 400,000,000 by the time the next census is taken in 1941. Vast irrigation works like those just described are among the leading means by which the British Administration seeks to keep the food supply of the country abreast of the increases which its population is perpetually making.

Poland to Free American Woman

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Polish Government tonight informed the United States embassy that Mrs. Frederick Atkinson of Minneapolis, Minn., would be released from jail and charges of currency irregularities would be dropped.

The embassy was not informed when Mrs. Atkinson would be freed. She has been in jail at Ostrow for two days.

American officials were informed by the Polish Government that reports she already had been sentenced were erroneous.

Reports here stated that Mrs. Atkinson crossed into Poland from Germany, to which country she was returning when stopped by customs officials.

A bank draft which she carried with her, it was asserted, was the cause of her detention. Presumably it was held in violation of stringent Polish customs regulations.

Mrs. Atkinson is the wife of Frederick G. Atkinson, Minneapolis milling executive. For years she has been identified with educational work in Minneapolis and throughout the nation. She is a former president of the Wellesley College Women's Club. She was elected to the college board of directors in 1926.

West Canada's Crop Smallest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Western Canada this year will have the smallest wheat crop in years, due to the sustained drought, according to an estimate published by the Searle Grain Company.

The estimated yield will be only 215,000,000 bushels. The average condition of the crop for the three prairie provinces is reported to be only 44 per cent of normal, compared with 76 per cent a year ago. Lack of moisture is the principal reason for the crop deterioration, the available moisture since April 1 having been only about 65 per cent of normal.

The best crop conditions exist in the western central portion of Manitoba, the eastern central portion of Saskatchewan, and the northern territory in Alberta.

Manitoba, as a whole, reports the crop to be 59 per cent of normal; Saskatchewan, 44 per cent, compared with 79 per cent last year at the same time; and Alberta, 41 per cent compared with 78 per cent in 1935.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ported to be pushing for some kind of mediation designed to check the brutality of the Spanish fighting. The British Cabinet's foreign affairs committee is said to have discussed this proposal.

The innumerable atrocity stories told of both sides in the Spanish strife suggest that the Spaniards have thrown restraints of international law to the winds and are resorting to the most primitive practices. No mercy asked and no mercy given is a slogan which, perhaps, fits war, but its bold and bald statement affronts the sensibilities of non-combatants.

Neutrality

Spain appears officially insulated in its fighting, as the bulk of European nations effectuate embargoes on arms and planes. The struggle appears concentrated once again in the Guadarrama Mountains, north of Madrid, as the rebels seek to smash through to the capital. Rebel attacks on San Sebastian and Irun, northern government strongholds, continue. The loyalists still attack in the south, the principal salient being Cordova.

Actual stoppage of supplies and arms to either side may well throw the advantage to the loyalists, who have the industries and the gold. Many a military expert will say that after the first clash of arms in the field a war is decided in the factories. Madrid's confiscation of industries and its command of the labor force of the nation gives it the factories. The rebels have 80 per cent of the Spanish soldiery on their sides. They may yet wish, however, for a few thousand mill hands and looms for them to work at.

Bar—Lawyers Hear Competition Rebuked

Boston gets an abundance of free legal advice as the American Bar Association—3000 strong—deliberates here. Donald R. Richberg, former head of the former NRA, makes an appeal for industrial co-operation. He scores by inference those who would revive the "unrestrained workings of the competitive system." To exercise enough control to make competition socially acceptable would be to destroy the free play of competitive forces, Mr. Richberg indicated.

The Association also hears Thomas D. Thacher, former solicitor general of the United States, appeal to the American press to co-operate with the legal profession in making crime news more compatible with justice. This appeal has been voiced variously since the Hauptmann murder trial, the press treatment of which has been something of a national disgrace.

Politics—Landon Cuts Away From Dictation

There is an interlude in political rhetoric as the people of Mississippi, South Carolina and California get down to the unspectacular job of voting.

Gov. Alf. Landon, Republican presidential candidate, after giving the teachers of America a good day, went on from Chautauqua, N. Y., for strategy conferences at Buffalo, N. Y. Governor Landon's hard-hitting attack on discriminatory teachers' oath laws is widely interpreted today as the Governor's effective way of announcing that he is free from any dictation by William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst was one of Governor Landon's earliest supporters for the presidency. Mr. Hearst has also led in promoting teachers' oaths.

President Roosevelt confers at the White House on the eve of a protracted drought inspection tour. The President starts his trip as the Institute of Public Opinion's thiry-second presidential poll, gives him the lead both in popular and electoral votes. The swing of Michigan into the Democratic orbit gives the President a command of the electoral college. Totals:

President Roosevelt—274.
Governor Landon—257.

Sovietizing the Uzbeks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TASHKENT, Uzbekistan, U. S. S. R.—Special Kremlin investigators have discovered that the middle and higher schools of Uzbekistan, in which three fourths of the population consists of Uzbeks, are filled almost entirely with Russians.

The extensive school system constructed in Uzbekistan during the past decade for the avowed purpose of raising the cultural level of native populations is serving instead the minority Russian population, in which political and other exiles who opposed some policy of the present regime are numerous.

The Tashkent newspaper Pravda Vostoka, publishing the results of the investigation, states that less than 100 Uzbeks are among the 2000 graduates of the Central Asian University, which was founded as the "Cultural Center of Central Asian Peoples."

Small Proportion

The Tashkent Industrial Institute, with 1084 students, has enrolled only 109 Uzbeks and the Tashkent Agricultural Institute, with 700 students, only 42 Uzbeks.

The investigators declared the proportion of Uzbeks in other higher schools is about the same.

Middle and higher schools at Samarkand were only recently opened at Uzbeks, the investigation showed, and only a few higher schools have any Uzbek teachers. Even in primary grades it was found instruction was offered only in the Russian language. Out of 200 10-year schools in Uzbekistan, only 12 offered instruction in the Uzbek language.

For two reasons, the results of this investigation have disturbed the Kremlin. In the first place, such conditions fortify those who accuse the Communists of converting Uzbekistan into a "Red colony" to produce raw cotton for Soviet industry. In the second place, they show that little progress has been made in training Uzbek personnel for the increasingly complicated state industrial and agricultural machine, and for governmental posts.

Drive for Reform

Orders have been issued for drastic reorganization of the school system, the use of the Uzbek language as far as possible in higher as well as lower schools, and enrollment of more Uzbeks. The difficulty, however, today as it was a decade ago, is where to find Uzbek teachers. The Communists were so intent upon building schools that they did not train teachers in sufficient number.

The lack of trained Uzbek personnel has resulted in several breakdowns in state-controlled industry and agriculture. The most recent example is the loss of thousands of tons of raw cotton so laboriously gathered in the last harvest.

The Kremlin demanded that Uzbekistan produce in 1935-6 at least 1,500,000 tons of raw cotton. Hundreds of efficient and ruthless Communist organizers were sent into Uzbekistan to reorganize agriculture. But they were unacquainted with the native languages, and had to work with untrained native assistants. They also worked under great pressure from Moscow to "fulfill the plan." However, in January it was triumphantly announced that the "plan" had been fulfilled.

Kremlin Deceived

The official newspapers now reveal that this announcement was premature. Uzbekistan Communist and government officials are accused of "deceiving the Kremlin." Partly because of inefficiency and partly because they worked under such pressure from Moscow, local organizations bought and paid for thousands of tons of non-existent cotton and other thousands of tons were ruined.

Harvest conditions this year were excellent. But in the mad rush to accomplish quotas fixed in Moscow, state receiving stations in Uzbekistan accepted 140,000 tons of raw cotton with moisture content of 50-60 per cent, and a large amount of green and "hollow" cotton. Stored alongside good cotton, the latter also was spoiled. State buyers, in order to speed deliveries, paid in advance to collective farms on estimates of the unharvested crop. But estimates proved far more optimistic than the actual yield. The loss is estimated altogether as 300,000 tons, most of which the state already has paid for. Cotton mills already are short of cotton.

All these facts are published in the official press, which refuses to consider that the Kremlin's high-pressure methods and long-distance "planning" may have been at fault. Local officials are blamed, and another drastic reorganization of Uzbekistan's state bureaucracy is under way.

Mr. Free Dislikes People Who Write Letters to Mr. Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Addressers of circulars have been taken to task in Britain for faulty spelling of names. Letters to the press on the subject have reminded countless householders of the strange variations of their own names which have slipped through the letter box.

The Rev. Richard Free, church minister, has put forward a good claim in The Times for being the prize butt of address writers' ingenuity. He records that his name has been twisted into the following variations: Pree, Tree, Cree, Lee, Three, Tru, Frere, Fenn, Fox, Fosse, Fyffe, Fraser, Fulton, Clements, Stephens, Richardson, Todd, Toll, Kirk and Ker.

But, maybe, these were not all just spelling mistakes. And while on the question of spelling, what about writing! If envelope addressers are expected to reform, surely there is room for improvement among signature writers.

Nanking's Award Given American For Relief Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A signal honor has been bestowed upon Walter Mallory of New York City, director of the Council of Foreign Relations, by the National Government of China, acording to announcement here by the Shanghai office of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

This takes the form of a gold medal and a written certificate signed by Lin Sen as head of the Government, both being in recognition of Mr. Mallory's services to China as first executive secretary of the C. I. F. R. C. at Peking. Mr. Mallory was instrumental in organizing a great deal of the constructive work which the commission has carried out during recent years.

Author of "China, Land of Famines" and many pamphlets dealing with the problems of China famine relief, Mr. Mallory has had much to do with acquainting the outside world with China's difficulties.

C. H. Lowe, director of the Shanghai office of the C. I. F. R. C., is taking these awards with him on a trip to New York, where he will personally present them to Mr. Mallory.

Masons Elevate Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland the Duke of York, King Edward's brother, attended in person and was nominated as the Grand Master Mason of Scotland. He will be installed in Edinburgh on Nov. 30, when the Grand Lodge will celebrate its centenary.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Five thousand horses were loping around the new polo grounds. They were leveling the turf with their hooves.
2. Frown, Flown, Flows, Slows, Slots, Slats, Slate, Slake, Stake, Stoke, Smoke, Smote, Smite Smile.
3. DER I DER (Derider)
4. 444
   44
   4
   4
   4

   500
5. S low down (Slow down)

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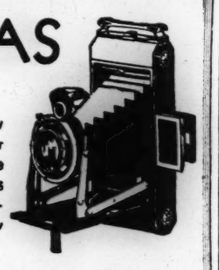
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Shipboard Ease, Shore Fetes Vie on Mediterranean Cruise

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

There may be other voyages as delightful, but the Mediterranean Cruise with its wealth of interesting places defies adequate description. There are carefree weeks on this ship which is our home, no planning, no packing, but just sheer enjoyment. And that first night out from shore with the sun a red ball of flame, dropping, dropping, until it sinks into the sea and beams a blazing "good-night!"

As a lecturer shows colored lantern slides on the scheduled stops, it is not necessary for the traveler to read about the countries on the itinerary. Instead, we must choose whether to try the swimming pool, the deck games or just sit and watch the schools of porpoises and note the fountain that jets up unexpectedly as a huge whale frolics near by.

Madeira Rises From Sea

Days pass, and then out of the ocean rises a conical-shaped mistiness which the veteran traveler will point out as Madeira. Madeira is so located that natives may keep one eye on Morocco and the other on their mother country, Portugal. Picturesque, too, as is found out upon landing. For there is an ox-drawn sled affair that takes tourists up steep streets; and then the summertime toboggan, held in leash by two native steersmen, who have to drag it four miles up a mountain, while tourists who have climbed comfortably in a funicular railway merely get in the basket-like car that holds two passengers and whizz away on this joy-ride coast.

Before returning to the ship, visitors usually buy a native basket and post cards for those at home. When the tourist leaves Madeira he carries with him the memory of white houses, fascinating markets, drowsy ox teams and peasant women gay in multicolored dresses under bright capes. As the ship moves away, Madeira becomes an ice-cream cone again and then melts completely out of view.

Gibraltar Comes Next

John Bull's bulwark, Gibraltar, comes next. Here can be seen the harbor view from the heights and fascinating shops below with scarves from Rome, silver shawls from Egypt, beads from Venice, embroideries from Turkey, and last but not least, genuine Spanish shawls from near-by Spain. As Carveth Wells facetiously remarks in his writings, "No place is more conveniently situated for a globe trotter than Gibraltar, because on the outward voyage everything you are likely to see can be purchased beforehand, and on the homeward journey anything you saw during the cruise, but forgot to buy, can be secured at its termination."

A little bit of Spain follows on the island of Majorca, the mountains there falling abruptly into the deep blue of the Mediterranean on one side and sloping gently earthward on the land side. So verdant is Majorca with its varying flora and so alluring with its even climate that travelers resolve to return and spend an entire winter there.

Although Algiers is in Africa, it seems at first like a French province. Then we notice two Algiers, the modern one, of boulevards, embassies and gardens, and the native city, with its crooked, narrow streets climbing upward and teeming with colorful animation. Four hundred and ninety-seven steps take us to the Kasbar or citadel of the native city on top of a good-sized hill and dotted with houses painted in brilliant colors and forming a pleasing contrast to the somber-looking, modern ones below. In old Algiers there are still women wearing white baggy trousers, women who have their faces veiled, which strikes an African note before descending to French Algiers and back to our floating home and on to Marseille.

Riviera Like Lodestar

There the Riviera draws us like a lodestar and we vary the cruise by driving part way by auto and the rest by train along the French and Italian coasts and on to Genoa where we meet our boat. That drive from Nice over the Grande Corniche is justly famous, for it winds over the foothills of the Alps with an ever-varying view of sea and hills that draws the "Ahs" and "Ohs" from even the seasoned travelers. It is lovely too, along the Italian Riviera. From the frontier town of Ventimiglia we take an early morning train and see a sunrise that pays us for rising at 4 a. m. The sun had often bid us a cheerful "Goodnight" and now that beaming round face is saying "Hello" as it comes up right out of the deep blue of the Mediterranean. Looking out the opposite windows of the train we see vineyards and orange groves. Then the train darts into a tunnel, later to emerge with more splendors for us.

A glorious ride to Genoa, the city of Christopher Columbus; Genoa, a city of rugged strength, built upon austere hills in direct contrast to the softer lines of the Riviera. Even though Richard the Lion Hearted, Rembrandt, Chopin, Dickens, and Van Dyck have left their imprint on the city, it always will be for an American the city where Columbus was born and where he first dreamed of finding a way to the Indies.

City on Seven Hills

No more deck leisure now, for after Genoa comes Rome, where there is something for everyone in the City on the Seven Hills, whether the visitor comes for the first or the seventh time. The old-timers who feel at home in Rome drive out to Tivoli to see the Villa de'Este and on over the Alban Hills or out along the Appian Way to the church of Domine Quo Vadis. Even though one has lived in Rome there is still something left to visit on a cruise if only a palace with a Raphael or a Canova.

Then on down to lazy Naples where we hear the fishermen singing as they pull in their nets, where we listen to the Neapolitan venders singing their lilting melodies consciously for the tourists and unconsciously for themselves, where the strains of "Addio mia Bella Napoli" rings in our ears after we have departed for the trip to Pompeii, that tremendous city of street after street, roofless temples and homes with vivid frescoes still intact.

Drive to Amalfi

Another superlative drive is to Amalfi, to the Hotel Convento dei Cappuccini perched high up on the hillside. The peace within the walls of this Hotel dei Cappuccini, the solitary walks around and the panorama from its terraces make it just the place to idle away twilight and early morning hours before continuing on to the orange groves of Sorrento and then across the bay to Capri and its Blue Grotto. The entrance to this grotto is so small that our little rowboat just squeezes through, and the warning comes from our oarsman to look out for our heads, as he swings his craft cleverly into the grotto of even a deeper blue than that of the waters without, and reflecting a lighter tint to the irregularly arched rock ceiling. Yet, when a boatman dived overboard to the delight of the tourists, he appeared to be encased in solid silver.

Looking back to that shaft of yellowish sunlight coming from the outer world, we wonder how we ever entered or how we are going to get out, but we finally come out into bright daylight and, landing, take a drive over the winding road to Anacapri, much higher than Capri and once connected with that city by 784 stone steps. The Villa of Tiberius at Anacapri is so high that it looks as if suspended in midair, and gives us another never-to-be-forgotten view of the island of Capri and the neighboring shores and in the distance Naples, with our boat moored close by and awaiting our return.

Brief Stop at Sicily

As an interlude before coming to Athens and the Acropolis is Sicily, with her crazily painted donkey carts overflowing with some happy family out on a holiday like ourselves, the donkeys so bedecked that nothing but ears, nose and eyes are visible.

Then comes that first view of the Acropolis so lovely that it is breath-taking, that is slowly but surely being recreated as in the days of the great Pericles, Sophocles and Socrates among others of the noted figures of the past. Illustrious Athens, where we can mount a half-ruined stone platform on Mars Hill sacred to Paul who stood there when he preached to the Athenians.

Not only is there this old Athens, but there is also a new city with modern buildings erected after the architecture of those now in ruins, an Athens with a large square where in the evening there are motion pictures, or an orchestra plays or perhaps an impromptu orator who has a message, harangues the people. Not so emotional as the Italians we have just left, the Greeks will sit for hours listening to music with hardly a handclap, though their rapt expressions and the crowded square give evidence of their enjoyment.

Modern Athens Attractive

Modern Athens is attractive, too, with the gracefully drooping foliage of the many pepper trees and that other hill, Mt. Lycabbetus, that rises from the heart of the city, a toy mountain in the midst of life, which we climb in the early morning for the sunrise view, a conical-shaped mountain topped by St. George's church, where at the entrance a huge Newfoundland dog welcomes us. From its summit there is a splendid panorama of the sleeping city, the Acropolis and in the distance Mt. Hymettus.

Once more on board our ship and we are sailing along the coast of Asia Minor for our visit to the old city of Constantinople or to be absolutely up-to-date, we must say — Istanbul. Another Arabian Night city of minarets and curved domes which express the Saracen art as found in this strange old town, always alluring but going back centuries in spite of its new name; where soft felt slippers are put on when we visit Santa Sophia. From the sublime to the everyday we go down to the Grand Bazaar, a community of thousands of shops with brass, amber, rugs and precious jewels. Everything to tempt the eye and then the purse. For treasure ships come today as yesterday to Istanbul and it is very fortunate that our fare back home is paid. Nobody leaves Istanbul empty-handed.

Homeward Voyage Begins

The ship's bow is pointed westward and the homeward voyage is beginning. There is a half-day at Corfu, an island belonging to Greece, where colorful native costumes rival the flowers we see on the ride to the Achilleion, the Villa Imperiale, where once the former German emperor came to spend vacations and from where we look down upon the Isle of Ulysse. Then back to the square to taste the hot chocolate for which Corfu is famous, but which caused us almost, but not quite, to miss our boat as she sailed up to the Queen City of the Adriatic, to Venice. As Browning says:

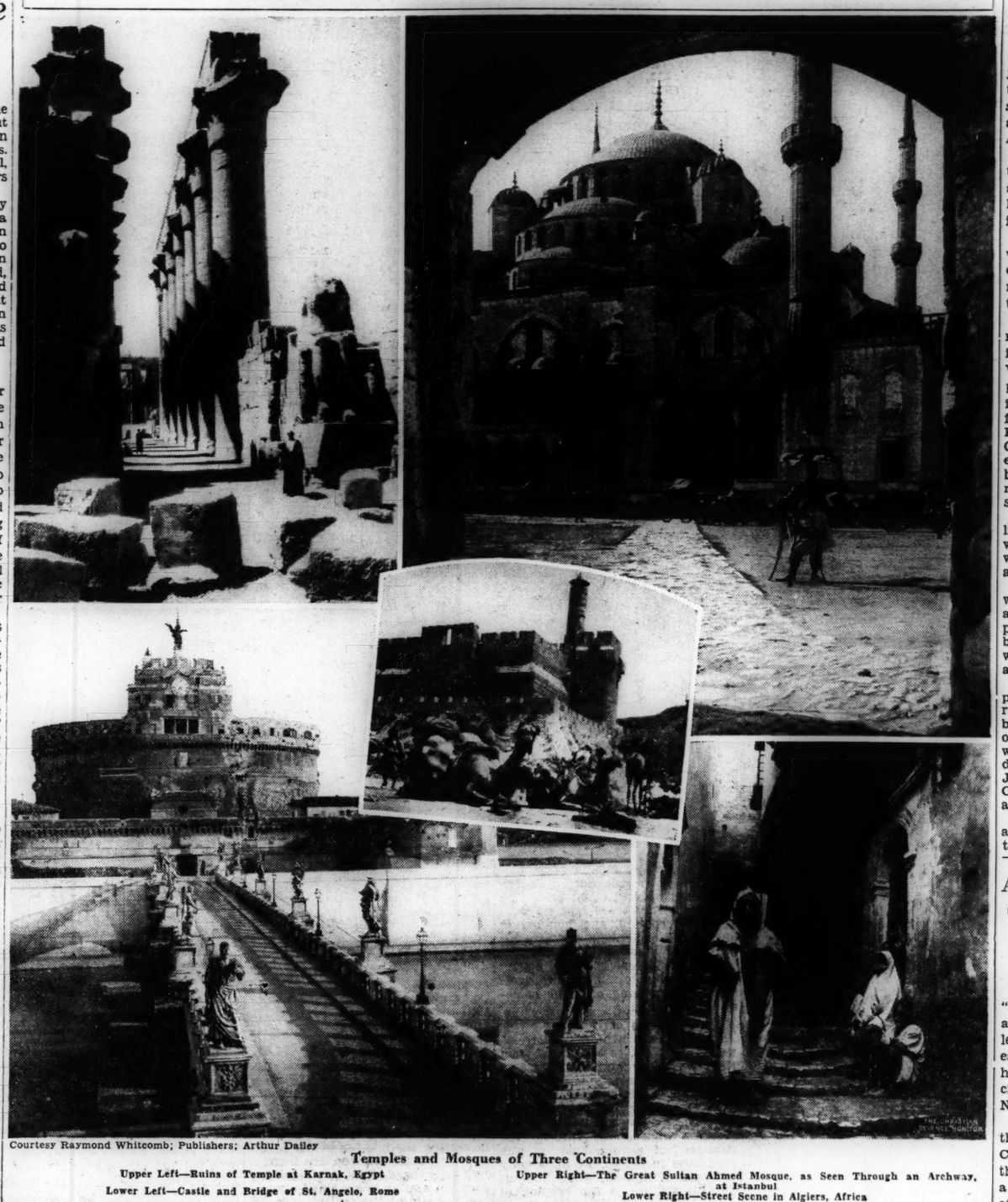
"Where St. Mark's is, where the Doges
Used to wed the sea with rings."

In St. Mark's Square the pigeons are waiting for us to feed them and the much-traveled four bronze horses look joyously down upon us from the cathedral. Each with fore foot raised, they are waiting to prance off again. They probably came from Constantinople to Venice in 1204; then Napoleon took a fancy to them and away they went to Paris in 1797, being finally returned to Venice by the Austrian emperor in 1815.

Gondoliers are at hand to take us through the interlacing canals and out into the Grand Canal. Yet it is possible to walk from place to place if we have patience. One morning we looked across a canal to the church of the Salute and decided to walk there. Over one small bridge we went, ahead a few steps, then backward to reach another bridge and so on, arriving at the church after three-quarters of an hour, when the slowest kind of a gondola would have taken us to it in 10 minutes.

Alas, the end of the cruise is in sight, for leaving Venice, after one more call at Naples, we are really on our way home. When the last Neapolitan urchin has dived for the pennies we throw, when the last strains of "Addio mia Bella Napoli" have become faint echoes, we settle down for the restful voyage over the Atlantic until we sight the Statue of Liberty which welcomes us home.

Voyager Sees Monuments of Ancient Civilization



Courtesy Raymond Whitcomb; Publishers; Arthur Dalley

Temples and Mosques of Three Continents

Upper Left—Ruins of Temple at Karnak, Egypt
Upper Right—The Great Sultan Ahmed Mosque, as Seen Through an Archway, at Istanbul
Lower Left—Castle and Bridge of St. Angelo, Rome
Center—Citadel in Jerusalem
Lower Right—Street Scene in Algiers, Africa

Blue Ridge Route Spans Deep Vales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Up where the scream of the eagle is heard and the pine trees are silhouetted against the sunset—high in the heart of Southern Appalachia—the whistle of the steam shovel urges men onward.

Civilization is "worming" its way along the crest of the Blue Ridge mountains—for a distance of 500 miles it will send a thread of concrete among the peaks and knobs. From ridge to ridge the scenic route will literally leap, over bridges spanning dizzy heights.

Massive highway machinery already is at work on the Buck Creek gap-Big Laurel mountain link of the Blue Ridge parkway, which, when completed will be the highest route in eastern America, with an average elevation of 2500 feet, at some points it will be a mile above sea level.

Tunnels will mark the route. Just now, where the grading force is at work, man and machines are leveling off a part of the route that will have two tunnels close together. This section, to be known as 2-M-2, will comprise one of the most scenic spots along the entire route — but there will be plenty of others, both in North Carolina and Virginia, on the highway that will carry tourists from the beautiful Shenandoah National park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains National park, which lies in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Line Plans Cruise To Spanish Main

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Spanish Main, the palm-fringed islands of the West Indies, with the tropical foliage of the South American Andes, will be some of the attractions listed in the 13-day cruise announced by the Holland-American Line, in co-operation with the American Express Company. Leaving New York Sept. 12 on the Rotterdam, the cruise will give three and one-half full days at sea before arriving in Kingston, Jamaica.

The sightseeing itinerary scheduled for the British West Indies will combine the Spanish towns with the transplanted bit of England seen at Kingston itself. The tour will extend over misty mountains along the valley of the Rio Cobre, with visits to old churches romanticized in magical names of the Conquistadores and buccaneers. Visits also will be made to the fruit gardens of Victoria. From the site where Columbus landed in 1492, a motor journey is scheduled across the island to the Castleton Gardens of rare palm trees. The drive to Port Antonio, on the northwest coast of Jamaica, will take visitors through the Blue Mountains and the lovely lagoons.

Among shore excursons will be the drive over the famous Spanish military road, which links San Juan with Ponce.

Consumers' Strike Hinted If Milk Rises

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, Saturday warned 1000 north country dairymen that they might face a "disastrous" consumers' strike if they pressed their demands for higher milk prices.

At the same time Commissioner Ten Eyck drew an ultimatum from the leader of a crowd of shirt-sleeved dairymen calling for a "flat $3 price for our milk, abandonment of the classified price plan" before Labor Day or "face a strike."

Cheers greeted Commissioner Ten Eyck when he declared "underhanded" and "chiseling" dealers "were responsible" for "much of the condition in which you farmers find yourselves today."

The Commissioner told the farmers that the lack of control over interstate milk prices opened the way for "dealers chiseling" and served to prevent pegging New York state prices high enough to "permit the farmer to get enough return to pay the cost of production."

Langer Again in Running

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 25 (AP)—William Langer, former Governor, is back in the political limelight in North Dakota as an independent candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

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Townsend Holds Plan Sound And Certain to Come

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend said from the witness stand today he was "absolutely sure" of the success of his plan to have the government pay everybody over 60 a $200 monthly pension.

Testifying in a deposition hearing in a $1,000,000 receivership suit against his Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., Dr. Townsend was asked if he thought his movement would achieve its purpose through legislation.

"I'm absolutely sure of it," he answered.

Denies Economic Fallacy

"Don't you know it is economically impossible and financial suicide?" asked his questioner, Ben F. Sacharow, attorney for the Rev. Alfred J. Wright, ousted director of the Townsend organization, who seeks receivership for the movement and an accounting of $1,000,000 in contributions.

"Of course, I don't know it," replied Dr. Townsend sharply.

Mr. Sacharow asked what the Prosperity Publishing company, publisher of the Townsend Weekly, was worth.

"About $50,000," said Dr. Townsend.

"Didn't you tell the congressional investigators it was worth $500,000?"

Dr. Townsend said that at the time he "presumed it might be worth that." Then he added:

"Mr. Sacharow, if the court grants your request and this organization is thrown into receivership, the Prosperity Publishing Company will be worth less than 10 cents."

Defends Money Transfer

Mr. Sacharow questioned Dr. Townsend about the transfer of O. A. R. P. funds to Townsend visual education, Baltimore project, and to Dr. S. E. Taylor, head of the project. Dr. Townsend said his "guess" was that between $12,000 and $15,000 had been so transferred.

The witness said the transactions were approved by the O. A. R. P. directors and explained, "Dr. Taylor practically is the organization, he has full charge of the money."

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who claims leadership of the "Share the Wealth" movement started by the late Senator Huey P. Long, is not on the pay roll of the Townsend organization, Dr. Townsend declared in testimony yesterday.

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France Offers 'Radio Trains'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The United States may have her snow trains and her bicycle specials, but leave it to France to go them one better and establish "radio trains."

Each radio train is wired for sound and as the tourist rides over selected routes a voice from a loud-speaker in each car calls attention to points of interest passing by the windows. "Here," says the invisible announcer, "is a twelfth century church, a Renaissance chateau, a historic battlefield, or the spot where a queen held court in troubadour days." The lecturer sits toward the front of the train before a microphone, and from this vantage point times his commentaries to the view that moves by.

Some radio trains are equipped with a dancing salon, with special radio equipment for musical programs. Many also have dining cars with radio installation. The innovation has proved popular.

National Gladiolus Show at Akron Exhibits Large Variety of Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 25—Set like a jewel in the midst of a great industrial city, the national gladiolus show opened its doors last week, in a hall directly across from one of Akron's largest tire companies.

Although nature had been unkind to the blooms grown in the central and mid-west states, she seemed to have made up to them by intensifying their color.

Eastern and east central states were more fortunate in the matter of rain, and many of the prize winners were also grown under irrigation and were much larger therefore.

From Canada came several of the most beautiful exhibits in the show including one by Frank Palmer of Vineland, Quebec, who chartered a plane in order to bring his blooms into Akron without injury to the fragile blossoms. En route, Mr. Palmer stopped and picked up Gove of Burlington, Vermont, whose exhibit of a heavily ruffled pink buff beauty and a brilliant red semi-ruffled decorative bloom was a mild sensation of the show.

Mr. Palmer brought several seedlings of an extremely ruffled variety, which he is experimenting with, and which were received with enthusiasm by the American members.

H. O. Evans of Bedford, Ohio, who won more achievement prizes than any other gladiolous raiser, stood proudly by his basket of huge white blooms — Magna Blancas — which won him the grand commercial achievement prize.

Evans also won the connoisseur prize for finer, higher priced and rarer varieties. In nearly 100 vases, bowls and baskets, he had varieties of "glads" from all parts of the world, including such interesting and descriptive names as Polar Ice, Jersey Cream, Frost Pink, Mardi Gras, Miss New Zealand, Lucifer and La Fiesta.

A silver cup, donated several years ago by a company in Holland, and the most coveted reward in the show, was won by the Libis Gardens of Akron. Eleven baskets of blooms with perfect and symmetrical blossoms, were silhouetted against a background of three shades of green, with an evergreen bower over the top, and a grass carpet beneath.

Ribbons and velvets trimmed the baskets, and arbor vitae was used in strategic points of the display. Lavender and radiant orange and several Libis seedlings of merit were shown in this winning display.

A half circle made up of yellow and rose varieties lying on a floor of rugs with green grass against a background of magenta, formed the colorful prize-winning display of Kunderd's of Goshen, Indiana.

The grand champion spike award went to Mrs. John Sherman of Willoughby, Ohio, with beautiful spikes of Picardy.

The Goodyear Garden Club, summit County Garden Forum and Ohio Bladiolus Society united with the national organization to make the affair a success.

Around-the-World Cruise Scheduled To Begin in Late Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Those who are "around the world" travel-minded and are looking for such a cruise leaving in the late fall will be interested to learn that the Dollar line has recently announced a globe-circling trip, leaving San Francisco Nov. 27.

Two sister ships will supplement the main itinerary of the President Coolidge to reach exotic spots. Like three acts of a play with each ship a curtain of space, all the countries of the world are to be reviewed in a unique trilogy of sightseeing.

At Hawaii, a motor journey will be made to the lovely Island of Oahu, introducing the matchless panorama of the mid-Pacific's sea and sky. Entering Japan through the harbor of Yokohama, the centuries-old land of color and courtesy, will be seen in contrast to the ultra-modern Nippon of today. From Tokyo of broad boulevards and sky-scrapers, journeys will be made to lacquered bridges and shrines. Visits to Kobe and Nara are scheduled to contrast the ancient cultural districts of Kyoto with the Japan of former dynasties. From Shanghai, China's "Paris of the Orient," the tours will follow the ancient landmarks up the Yangtze Valley, with excursions to the Great Wall and interior cities.

The main itinerary will continue to India, with visits from Bombay and Calcutta extending to Darjeeling Mountain districts and to Agra of the Taj Mahal. Crossing the Arabian Sea, the cruise will head up the Red Sea and the Suez for the Mediterranean and European portion of the program, terminating at Marseilles for New York. In the two supplementary tours of less duration, which will allow partial world sight-seeing but joined to the main itinerary for the principal points of interest, Singapore and Penang, Malaya are scheduled as junction centers.

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Regimentation vs. Liberty Is Issue Before Bar Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug. 25—Where should liberty end and regimentation begin?

Boston became focal point for this nation-wide argument between liberal and conservative forces today as the American Bar association crystallized the struggle over whether the Constitution ought to be remodeled in line with social legislation of the New Deal, or kept as it is.

How to adjust legal machinery of the United States to increase benefits of social regulation without falling into the pitfall where individual liberties are excessively regimented, was the issue dominating today's sessions.

Principal Developments

Principal convention developments today were:

1. Donald R. Richberg, former director of the National Industrial Recovery board, sought to outline a mid-course between "intolerable abuses of economic power," and a "host of hampering, unjustified restraints upon the efforts of men carrying vast responsibilities of private enterprise."

2. A resolution was presented—but not yet approved—for amendment of the United States Constitution to enable Congress and State Legislatures to enact laws "for the social and economic welfare of the people of the United States."

3. A strong movement developed for reversal of the association's long-term opposition to the pending Child Labor amendment.

4. Forthright condemnation of "trial by press" and appeal for reversal on the part of editors of their evaluations of news, so that newspapers may become an aid to justice instead of a hindrance.

"Regulated competition," Mr. Richberg used as a phrase to sum up a balance between individual and collective economic interests.

Balance Is Necessary

But in applying regulation to competition, the government runs into the difficulty of keeping "economic balance," because special interests inject their emotions into the picture.

"It might be assumed that the laws regulating competition would be based upon a consistent national economic poicy," Mr. Richberg said. "But when analyzed, we find they are, in fact, based largely upon conflicts of emotion arising out of shifting conflicts of temporary economic interests."

The man who gathered under his direction the most ambitious effort yet made in America to regulate business, appealed for a "reasonable" approach to the solution of social problems which leaders recognize must be solved.

Regulated Competition

"If we are to deal reasonably and not emotionally with our present business problems," he said, "we need to face the fact that we have had always a system of regulated competition; that individual freedom of competition has always been restricted by government; and that what we must preserve, if we are to retain a competitive system, is not an absolute individual liberty nor absolutely free competition, but a reasonable freedom of action within a reasonably well-defined area of competition.

"If, for example, we do not believe that it is socially healthy to compete in the payment of as low wages as possible, or in the employment of workers for as long hours as possible, or in the employment of child labor, we need a defined economic policy based either upon economic considerations, or moral considerations, or upon both."

From within the present federal system for regulating public utilities, Mr. Seavey described some of the difficulties touched upon by Mr. Richberg.

As an example, Mr. Seavey took rate-fixing. Reduction of charges for the use of electricity during the last two years, partly at least as a result of federal legislation, has amounted to more than $100,000,000, he reported. Yet when specific rates come before the courts, there is indecision as to whether the rate is fair as well as legal.

The courts, as well as power commissions, need help in determining these questions, Mr. Seavey declared. As a guide, he offered the following rules for incorporation in judicial codes:

1. That where, after proper notice and opportunity for hearing, rates fixed by a federal or state commission are found by a court to produce a fair return upon the original or historical cost of the property devoted to and useful in the public service, the evidence supporting such finding shall constitute prima facie proof that such rates are just and reasonable.

2. That no such order of an administrative commission shall be set aside, modified, enjoined, suspended, or restrained by any court upon constitutional grounds unless the court shall find that such rates are confiscatory.

Text of Amendment

The text of the proposed resolution on amendment of the Federal Constitution follows, in part:

Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States has recently declared unconstitutional a series of laws, both State and federal, pertaining to the social and economic welfare of the people of the United States, particularly legislation referring to minimum wages of women, retirement and pensions system of railroad employes, regulation of industry and of agriculture, etc. . . .

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the American Bar association in annual convention assembled, favors an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will enable Congress and the State Legislatures to enact laws for the social and economic welfare of the people of the United States, and of the respective States.

Leaders Hail Movement

Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard law school, and other speakers at the association's informal dinner last night in the grand ball room of the Hotel Statler hailed adoption of the more representative constitution as a milestone in the raising of legal standards.

"Trial by Newspaper" was forthrightly condemned by Thomas D. Thacher, former solicitor-general of the United States.

Mr. Thacher called upon the bar, the public and the newspapers to reverse the present morbid use of publicity, mentioning the Hauptmann trial as an illustration and to use publicity for "the improvement of justice instead of its degradation."

Persuasion Necessary

"This is a task which requires more than criticism and condemnation," Mr. Thacher told the conference of bar association delegates. "It requires the removal of the very human causes which have distorted our judicial process and brought it to shame. It will not be accomplished by agitation and publicity, but by quiet conference and persuasion, and influence brought to bear upon the responsible officials, with assurance of support from all respectable elements of the press."

Mr. Thacher commended the work of the bar association, which has appointed a special committee on co-operation between the press, radio and the bar against publicity interfering with the fair trial of judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings.

Report to Be Presented

This committee has prepared a penetrating report on the subject, which is to be presented to the conference for action.

In England, Mr. Thacher pointed out, editors have been fined substantial amounts after prosecution for contempt of court in suits instituted by judges. In America, judges have similar powers, but the law is not often enforced.

Price-fixing and rate-making powers now invested in insurance commissioners in some States should be taken from them and given back to private companies, Francis J. DeCelles, himself insurance commissioner for Massachusetts, asserted before the insurance section of the American Bar association today.

His somewhat unexpected viewpoint surprised several hundred delegates meeting in the auditorium of the John Hancock building.

"Is the price-fixing or rating-making power properly within the scope of the insurance department?" Commissioner DeCelles asked. "Personally I do not think so. . . . A far more desirable state of affairs is to have those persons who are most interested—that is, the owner of the private enterprise, make fair, reasonable, just and nondiscriminatory rates, with the right of approval by the department and with the right of appeal by the company, if the action of the department appears to be arbitrary or unfair."

$35,000,000,000 Business

Thus did Commissioner DeCelles express his recommendations for conducting a $35,000,000,000 nation-wide insurance business, now administered by State authority.

The commissioner told the gathering that although the rulings of unofficial administrative laws are repugnant, "yet you should realize that were it not for these unofficial rules of administrative law, the courts of this nation would be clogged with an endless chain of litigation."

Mr. DeCelles summed his remarks with a plea for co-operation between attorneys of insurance companies and commissioners of insurance for development of wiser regulation of insurance laws for public interest.

"This body," he said, "and the commissioners' association must understand each other, must conduct their deliberations, and must draft their resolutions so as to be 'just, adequate, reasonable and discriminatory.'"

Junior Division Praised

Crediting the junior division with having contributed greatly toward the fulfillment of the reorganization plan adopted yesterday by the American Bar association, W. L. Ransom, president of the A. B. A. declared today the plan would never have been adopted but for the younger lawyers of this country. Mr. Ransom addressed the Junior Bar Conference at its third annual meeting held this morning at the University Club.

"But plans mean nothing," continued Mr. Ransom, "except as a manner of idealism is put into them by those willing to give up their leisure." The speaker recalled the plea of Elihu Root to the Bar Association in 1916, requesting that it review its experience and the inadequacies of the association as it then existed, and asking for revision of the organization. "It took 20 years to adopt the new organization," said Mr. Ransom.

Wide World

Donald R. Richberg

Driven into Industry

Women are not displacing men in the professions and industries, but the men have taken the women's places, according to Mrs. Percilla L. Randolph, president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, holding its thirty-seventh annual meeting at the Hotel Bradford.

It was the men, this bright-eyed, attractive lawyer from Los Angeles, said gently, who really drove the women outside the home. "The creative work in which women excelled," she explained, "the spinning and weaving, the sewing, the churning of butter, the making of cheese and preserves, the making of clothing and household furnishings, work which had been theirs for generations, was all taken outside the home and made a part of the factory occupation.

Had to Go Outside

"Woman, with her initiative in this direction removed, had to expand her field of activity. No longer was there work in the home for the daughters in a family. They had to readjust themselves to new conditions, outside the home."

Moving into broader fields, she contended, was no handicap to motherhood or to childhood. She herself is the mother of a grown-up son—W. Neil Randolph—who is practicing law in partnership with her in Los Angeles. "I believe," she stated, "that fine children are coming out of the homes of women who work. The average society woman obtains nurses to take care of her children. Yet we have wonderful children coming out of the society strata of life, where the mother's attention is divided between the home and social activities."

Speed Livens Plains' Wide Spaces

Prosperous Farmer Wins Regard of Neighbors and Visitors

Wide Open Spaces
Fifth of Six Articles

L. D. G., with a motorcar for his Argo, continues his transcontinental American journey exploring things which many people encounter but which not everyone sees.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the motorist rides into the country, how does he estimate the farmer? Does he see him for what he is; or does he measure him and his work according to the motorist's own standards of employment, income, wages per week, month or year, forms of amusement, quality and style of raiment, and, finally, character? A familiar saying is that, "Reputation is what people think you are, and character is what you are."

The conditions surrounding and affecting the farmer's life and labor have changed to a marked degree during the past 25 years. But he is as always endeavoring to profit not only from his own experience, but from that of others. His character has remained the same—of high dependable quality.

Coming in Contact

Character and reputation may coincide in tangible and evident qualities that are sound and reliable. Then the person stands out as a respected citizen, honored by all and sought out for his judgment. People are proud to know him. He is chosen for work of high responsibility and serves capably though usually modestly and reluctantly.

Too often the motorist from the city does not recognize this type of man on the farm. The traveler may not have an opportunity to come in contact with such people. They are there, however.

It is easy to see the broad acres, the up-to-date buildings, the fine cattle, the well-cared-for draft animals, and good tools. Such a farmer is of the respected class; envied by some who "don't see how he does it," but respected, and honored in having his neighbors pattern his methods. No one should, however, mistake him for an "easy mark," when it comes to selling him something, or in trading, or buying something from him.

Buyers of Horses

In the days when "horse buyers" went "out West, to Michigan" from New York City and other eastern places to buy horses for use in the cities, a buyer dropped off the train at a small town, registered at the near-by hotel and inquired of the group assembled to "size up the stranger," if anyone knew of any good buys in horses. He apparently felt sure of himself, when he thus put his welfare in the keeping of men, strangers to him but not to horses and where they could be bought in that neighborhood.

"Well," remarked one of the group who delighted in passing along good things to others, "you might go down across the railroad and see Spence Gibson. He's got a horse you might buy." This Gibson was a respected man in the community; a man of character; a deacon in his church, and he knew horses.

Talk on One Side

So Mr. Buyer went down across the railroad to see Spence Gibson. He saw Gibson. Began asking questions and answering them himself. Went along "out to the barn"; followed while the horse that Gibson thought he could sell was being led out; looked at the animal's teeth, walked her a few steps, slapped her on the flank, dickered on the price,

By a Staff Artist

Across Prairie Fast and Free

informed Mr. Gibson two or three times that he knew all about horses, did all the talking, "never giving me a chance to get in a word edgewise" as Gibson told the boys up-town half an hour later. Finally, when the buyer had counted out the price into Mr. Gibscon's hand, the latter remarked: "Well, I hope your folks will like her. I've been trying to tell you ever since I led her out, that she's blind in that off-eye."

The folks from the city who like to do all the talking and judging, while they are buying, will find the same keen integrity among people of the country today. A sense of humor helps focus one's perspective.

At the Store

A trick, which friend Gibson would have called "plain cheating" was regularly practiced at a store frequented by ranchers in the really western city of Denver 50 years ago. A rancher's wife came in each week with a big basket of eggs and the clerks were coached by the proprietor somewhat after this fashion: When you count those eggs, you'll find them two, three, four, or even five short of even dozens. Always tell her the higher even number. If, for example, she has nine dozen and eight; tell her 10 dozen, and then hold your finger under the scales when you weigh out whatever she wants!"

Out in the prairie country of this broad land, one sees little of the farmer and can gain but a fleeting glimpse of his great undertakings. Gang plows drawn by four, five, or six horses, or plows of twice the size and pulled by tractors; and at harvesting time great combination machines that clip the heads, thresh, clean and bag the grain, have developed farming into an expanded industry. The farmer with 100 or 200 acres does not attract popular attention. He is there, however, making his way, adding to his equipment, increasing the number of his cattle, and his bunch of sheep. His home a half-mile back from the highway does not appear to amount to much, but if he is of the patient type, he is working not for results this year or next. He is today's pioneer.

On the Prairie

So much has been written about the fascination, the grandeur, the immensity and real beauty of the prairies that the reader of descriptive writing feels that he is familiar with them. The first impressions of the motorist, however, reveal that word pictures are faint indeed. Broad highways have removed the difficulties once incident to getting out on the prairie. The highways are interesting. The motorist comes quite suddenly out of the city or town onto a strip of white or grayish-black ribbon, running up a slight incline for perhaps a mile. Then as he tops that rise, before him as far as he can see, this ribbon unrolls before him.

Genial, Yet Shrewd, Type, He Keeps Fields Clean and Tools Bright

Highways Unroll

He has thought he would drive easily, even casually, on his journey. His gaze wanders over the broad expanse of land.

Land everywhere. The shadows cast by the scattered clouds appear to race over the countryside, "the sun is drawing water" in the far distance, or maybe shining down with unimagined brilliance. Suddenly the traveler looks down at the speedometer. He's doing 70. Foot off the gas, he relaxes to again enjoy the scenery, and again he is doing 70.

Reading Signs

Or, on leaving town, he has come upon his first straight, unlimited highway, and says to himself, or aloud to his companion, "Now we'll see what this car can do." Up goes the needle on the dial: 60, 70, 80. The car is racing "like mad." Then, defeated by distance, outrun by space, he settles down to the difficult task of controlling speed, when there isn't an official to say he must. He is then reminded of the man who is said to have built a stretch of fine highway, posting at the beginning a sign reading: Go as fast as you wish; and at the end, "Is that the best you could do?"

Our great western plains are now vast checkerboards, beribboned with fine highways inviting the dwellers in cities to come and see what they can do.

Next article in this series appears on Sept. 1.

U. S. Senator Burke Quits Democratic National Committee

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25 (AP)—Resignation of United States Senator Edward R. Burke of Omaha as Democratic national committeeman for Nebraska was announced today.

Senator Burke said he sent letters to James C. Quigley, state chairman, and James A. Farley, national chairman, notifying them of his decision.

He asked Mr. Quigley to call a special meeting of the state committee to choose his successor. In his letter to Mr. Farley, Senator Burke repeated his opposition to "certain Administration measures" and "some doctrines" which he considers "neither Democratic nor for the best interest of the country."

"Some loyal and sincere party adherents feel it is the duty of a member of the national committee to bend every effort to bring about the election of all nominees of the party," Senator Burke wrote Mr. Farley.

"I recognize the merit of this contention, but find myself unable to proceed along that line.

"I cannot work for the election of any candidate masquerading as a Democrat, who is a Democrat in name only, and who neither understands nor cares at all for the fundamental principles, adherence to which has made the Democratic party such a vital force in upholding our nation."

The letter made no mention by name of Terry Carpenter, Scotts Bluff, Democratic nominee for Senator from Nebraska. Senator Burke recently said he was seriously considering resigning as national committeeman because he did not feel he could support Mr. Carpenter in the campaign.

Area of Capital

The area of the District of Columbia is 70 square miles.

Nanking Erects Barrier Against Reds in Kiangsi

(Continued from Page 1)

ganized for further study while at least 50 per cent of the schools must have kindergartens or nursery schools.

Projects for Farmers

Under "livelihood" the stipulations are that at least 50 per cent of the farmers must be using improved seeds, nursery stock and animals. Barren hills and waste lands must be fully utilized. Fifty per cent of the heads of families must be heads of co-operative societies. Every "pao" unit must have at least one or two each of a list of projects including forests, ponds, fields and grainery and irrigation under way according to local needs. Families must have greatly reduced their expenses involved in marriages, funerals and birthday celebrations.

Under "protection" it is provided that at least 50 per cent of the farmers must have completed one month's training in self-defense.

However modest the scheme may seem to Western eyes, as a whole it spells revolution. Rural Kiangsi is being awakened and assisted toward co-operation and modernity as never before. That much is clear enough. Details of the work shed light on ways, means and circumstances.

Helped by League

Following the seven-year period of partial communist occupation, with accompanying depredations by both "White" and "Red" forces, rehabilitation was undertaken on a program at first recommended by three League of Nations experts and later somewhat modified by the Government on a basis of helping the province to help itself The whole program is declared by Director Chang Fu-liang to have been conceived in a statesmanlike way, and impartial observers recently on the scene support this attitude.

Much of the story of the rural welfare centers and the rural co-operatives has already been told. This work continues and grows. Among new and unusual features are the following:

A system of "little teachers"—students of the primary schools, organized into groups largely for extracurricular activities—has been evolved in the schools. Even such matters as brushing teeth and washing faces are relatively new ideas in some parts of the province long the scene of civil warfare. Training in such matters has become the work of the "little teachers." In the subsequent classroom work, the "little teachers" act as proctors to maintain quiet and order in a classroom which, in most primary districts, must contain two or three different grades. The older "little teachers" do valuable work in spreading improved habits in the homes.

Make Haste Slowly

In connection with the co-operatives, the slogan, "All for one, one for all," is used. Chief opposition to the co-operatives has come from the old-style money lenders who resent the fact that the credit groups furnish money at interest rates half or a third those formerly prevailing. Provincial authorities have recently decided to "make haste slowly" by limiting the number of co-operatives and concentrating their energy on raising quality.

Each welfare center has placed much emphasis on reforestation. Tens of thousands of wood oil trees have been planted and with these have been mixed tea oil shrubs, the seeds of which produce vegetable oil.

Interesting progress is being made, and will be pushed under the Three-Year Plan, in home industries. Home weaving for home consumption is being revived. The dyer-middleman is being eliminated by co-operative experiments in dyeing the farmers' cloth. Country women are being taught tailoring.

"Group weddings," which are growing in popularity in many parts of China, are now proving of tremendous value to Kiangsi in reconstruction. The situation may be gauged by the following from the provincial report:

"The prospect of a wedding in a family is literally a financial nightmare. A farmer of average means has to spend at least $200 (Chinese currency) for the wedding of his son. This often handicaps the new couple for life, for such a large amount of money must in many cases be borrowed at an interest rate of 2 per cent to 4 per cent a month. A sum of $100 to $160 is required of the groom as a gift to the bride's parents. In addition, presents in the form of farm produce worth as much as $40 to $60, are also given to the bride's family."

The group weddings are quite a different thing. The welfare centers charge each couple $2 to cover the cost of a wedding feast. Relatives and friends are told to limit their gifts to a value not in excess of 20 cents and the couple are instructed to treat their guests with tea and inexpensive refreshments rather than feasts.

The mass marriages are producing the best friends of the welfare centers. They are a center for the streams of new life and new ideas flowing into the old communities.

Wood-Carving Art In Medieval Mode Kept in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIDESWELL, Eng.—Wood-carving craftsmanship in the medieval manner still survives in rural England.

Seventy years ago Advent Hunston spent his spare hours, in and around this Derbyshire town, carving the mitred heads of bishops and saints on the receptive barks of trees which gained in beauty rather than suffered from his genius. He might have pursued his craft no further had not Tideswell church fallen into disrepair. Much of the woodwork had been sold for firewood, screens and other properties had disappeared, and the roof was in a dangerous condition.

Those who had seen the genius of Advent expressed in the forests persuaded him to restore the village church. With tools which the modern mass production expert would hardly recognize as such, this nineteenth-century craftsman regained for Tideswell church its former pride and beauty.

Advent Hunston's two nephews, Mr. W. E. Hunston and Mr. A. Hunston, continued his work, and handsome wood carvings are still dispatched from Tideswell to all parts of the world. The Hunstons' workshop has the leisurely, ancient demeanor of their craft. No gluepot here, but the dust of ages covering craftsmanship executed years ago. Speed has no place in this whitewashed workshop. It may take months to complete a task.

Atom-Smasher Ready To Begin Bombardment

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—The University of Rochester's 4,000,000-volt cyclotron, potent new tool in the endeavors of physical scientists to explore the mysteries of the atom, is in operation.

After months of experimentation, tests and adjustments, eager watchers in the university's department of physics yesterday saw a slender pencil of bluish light appear in the bombardment chamber of the massive apparatus—proof that the cyclotron is fulfilling its destiny of emitting a stream of high-velocity "protons" capable of blasting apart the atoms of substances placed in the chamber.

Dr. Lee A. Dubridge, professor of physics, said he and his associates, Dr. Sidney W. Barnes and John H. Buck, have been working night and day for weeks in the effort to get the world's second largest atom-smasher in working order.

No immediate and dramatic discoveries are expected, since the painstaking researches into the physical and biological effects of materials subjected to the proton bombardment will take months and possibly years.

At present the workers are familiarizing themselves with the apparatus by producing a few of the well-known atomic disintegrations and checking the results obtained by workers in other universities with similar equipment.

Revival of French Crafts

(Continued from Page 1)

new artisans and develop the movement which they have renewed.

Such men exist in almost every country. But in France their action has been specially continuous and widespread. They have succeeded one another in all branches of art for the last 60 years. Their list is long and includes many famous names.

Among them there is Auguste Delaherche, the potter who possesses all the traits which characterize the great present-day artisans, of whom he is the senior. Born at Beauvais, in northern France, of a good "bourgeois" family, he seemed destined to be an artist. Upon leaving the Ecole Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, he started by drawing models. But an inner voice—perhaps the call of his native earth, that earth of Beauvais which the potters use—turned him toward ceramics.

Devoted to His Work

After having become known in Paris by renewing the delicate technique of stoneware, he went back to his native countryside. There in a village known as La Chapelle-aux-Pots, he has built his house, his workshop and his oven. He has lived there now for more than 30 years, away from the world, devoted to his work. On his wheel he fashions the ball of clay which he kneads himself. Under his fingers the shape is born, the curves are balanced. It is a graceful thing.

To clothe it with enamel he has the choice of 300 colors whose formulas he has carefully elaborated. The pieces which he creates, in which may sometimes be found the synthetic transposition of the corolla of a flower or the bulb of some fruit, are remarkable for the rhythm of their pure lines and the beauty of their enamels.

Maurice Marinot, a native of Champagne, who studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts is primarily a painter—he has gone on drawing and painting. But he felt the need of finding some new means for expressing himself. His choice fell on glass. He, too, returned to his native town.

A factory in the neighborhood of Troyes received him and there he learned his difficult "métier." Close to the heat of the ovens, he himself blows the admirable objects which he models in the incandescent bubble and which he afterward decorates by means of acid-engraving and by cutting.

And there is also François Decorchemont, a native of Normandy, the descendant of a dynasty of wood-carvers, who started by being a wood-carver too, and then a painter. After Henri Cros and Dammonse, he renovoted or, rather, he invented, "pâte de verre.'

In his villa at Conches, in the department of the Eure, he goes in for a pecular kind of alchemy, crushing crystal, coloring it with oxides, and then making it into a paste which he applies cold to the sides of a mold of his making and submitting the whole to high temperatures in order to create vases and bowls and the component parts of glass windows. When finished these show in transparency subtle tones spread out in marblelike veins or in irregular patches which seem to float like mist.

Modern Form of Craftsmanship

There is also Richard Desvallières, the descendant of a long line of poets and artists; a refined and delicate man who has become a blacksmith. In the middle of the family property at Seine-Port, not far from Paris, he has erected his forge. On his anvil, with a hammer, he works on the red hot metal and transforms it into foliage or flower or fruit or even into human figures with which he decorates grilles, lamps, or pieces of religious furniture in a sober design, both robust and supple.

Four artists, but how many more are there like them! They stand for a totally new and modern form of artisanry. Will the economic conditions allow it to survive? This doubt renders it even worthier of interest. But if the manual arts flourish once more by the side of the machine—and this seems probable—it will be because of such men as these.

[A French translation of this article will be found on page 9]

De Soto's Route Across Georgia Is Traced by Camp Fire Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Exploring at home, the new project of the Camp Fire Girls, is showing several thousands of young people unsuspected virtues right in their own towns and communities and in one instance unearthed historical information of considerable value.

When the Camp Fire Girls of Arlington, Ga., with Mrs. Lora Turner Bostwick as guardian, set out on their local explorations they sought the spring beside which Hernando de Soto camped 400 years ago on his expedition from Florida through Georgia and to the west, culminating in the discovery of the Mississippi river. The path of de Soto's adventures through Florida had been mapped but his exact route in Georgia never had been definitely established.

The girls travel from the explorer's route from Florida to the River Toa, as he called it, now the Notchoway, and the quest was on for the "great, white spring." The girls investigated every spring they knew about, but none fitted the advertiser's descriptions in relation to cypress swamps, creeks, and Indian village sites.

One party found a group of large springs in the swamp head of Alligator creek, about 16 miles from Arlington. The owner said the springs at one time constituted one large basin from the sandy bottom of which boiled numerous springs. Now much of the basin is swampy and filled with dense undergrowth, the erosion of soil from the surrounding cultivated fields being responsible. Old settlers corroborated the details and then the explorers came upon an old Indian mound in the same relation to the spring as was described by writers of 400 years ago.

As Mrs. Bostwick tells the story, the girls backtracked the supposed route through the swamp, and then southward to the high banks of the river near the present Georgia-Florida state line where the army of de Soto had much difficulty in crossing. Further investigations found camp sites of the de Soto followers and now the mapping of the route has been completed and a historical pageant is being planned in 1940 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of de Soto's visit.

Remington Rand to Move Machines From Ohio Plant

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tug. 25 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., informed Common Pleas Judge Nelson Schwab yesterday it was closing its Norwood, Ohio, plant, where a strike marked by frequent violence has been in progress for three months, and is removing the equipment to plants in other cities.

Floyd Williams, company attorney, said removal would be completed within two weeks. He said the strike situation was "hopeless" and that the company felt there was no possibility of an agreement.

When the strike was called May 26, simultaneously with strikes in the company's other plants, approximately 1700 persons were employed here.

M. van Frank, union spokesman, has asserted the strike hinged around the dismissal by the company of 16 workers in its Syracuse, N. Y., plant, together with the question of whether it would negotiate a settlement with the Office Equipment Workers' council.

A. W. Rumbles, company vice-president, had contended the strike involved the question of whether the company would operate an "open shop" or a "closed shop" and said that unless the company could operate an "open shop it would close the plant."

'Marshal' MacArthur Now

MANILA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff of the United States army, was presented with a commission of field marshal of the Philippine commonwealth army last night by Manuel L. Quezon, president of the government. Mrs. Quezon presented General MacArthur with a gold baton at the banquet tendered him by the President. General MacArthur was loaned to the commonwealth government to assist in creating a commonwealth army and in perfecting defense plans.

Germany's Conscript Army Near 800,000

(Continued from Page 1)

ing yesterday's action, informed circles point out that the technical knowledge which a modern soldier requires demands longer training. Moreover the ground lost during the early post-war years has to be recovered, it is declared.

This extension, Germany would have the world understand, is essentially an act of peace for "protection of the nation and the Reich." It should be appreciated abroad, it is declared, that "the National Socialist Reich is the surest bulwark against the Bolshevik offensive."

"Instrument of Peace"

Germany's action, in fact, should in no way aggravate the existing war fears, since not only, according to informed circles, does the extension of the military service period merely bring Germany level with its neighboring states, but "the German Army has always stood as an instrument of peace for the defense of home and country."

Press comments on the decree are simply an echo of the communiqué published by the National-Sozialistische Correspondenz, the official party agency.

This asserts among other things that "an international group of agitators, small in number but powerful in influence, because of racial affiliations, (Jewish-Bolshevik) are endeavoring to plunge the world into the chaos of Communist collapse." The armaments with which Bolshevik militarism seeks to perform this task are immense, the communiqué adds. This repeats the familiar allegation with which the National Socialists have explained numerous domestic and international policies.

National Socialist Germany is not going to yield before all the Bolshevik threats of interference, the communiqué declares.

"In view of Soviet militarism, National Socialist Germany as the watchman of its own peace and protector of its civilization will take necessary measures to guarantee the freedom and independence of the nation in all circumstances."

Yesterday's announcement of the extension of the military service period appeared as a fitting climax to the week's continuous anti-Soviet propaganda by the German press, which has through text and pictures described the Russian army as the most powerful war instrument the world has ever known and has shown all the events in Spain to be due to Moscow's machinations.

As a fitting sequel, the Völkischer Beobachter, the government organ, appears today with a page of pictures of the German army as "the defender of the nation and the Reich."

Moscow Sees Britain Facing Germans With 'Specter of Inflation'

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—Germany's decree increasing compulsory military training periods, the authoritative newspaper Pravda asserted today, "is a serious measure proving how intensively Germany prepares for war."

National Socialist intentions, the paper stated, "are clearly shown in anti-Soviet propaganda attacking Russian preparedness measures."

Speculating editorially on how long German finances could stand the strain of military expansion, Pravda asserted that "the terrible specter of inflation confronts the country.

"It is possible Germany would have accepted devaluation already if it were not for danger of wrecking her foreign trade still most unstable."

Danzig Jails Socialist Athletes for Talking

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 25 (AP)—The National Socialist government of the Danzig Free State struck a new blow against its opposition today, jailing a dozen members of the Socialist Workers' Athletic Association and forbidding an athletic meet scheduled for Saturday.

Police made the arrests as the 12 returned from Denmark where they had attended workers' football games.

It was charged they gave interviews to the Danish press attacking the Danzig Government.

The German decree increasing compulsory military service caused excitement in many homes here for it was assumed that Danzig volunteers serving in the German army would also be expected to serve the new two-year period.

France Sees German Army Twice as Large

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP) — The French press today estimated that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's establishment of two-year military service would give Germany an army twice as large as that of France.

Newspapers figured that the Reich army in 1937 would total 1,200,000 men compared to France's 605,000.

It was estimated that Germany would have an additional 500,000 men in semi-military organizations while France would have to leave 200,000 soldiers in her colonies in the event of war.

Japan Blocks Progress In China, Hu Shih Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 25—One of the most dramatic sessions of the Institute of Pacific Relations took place yesterday when Dr. Hu Shih, chairman of the Chinese delegation and one of China's leading intellectuals stood up and amid the deep silence of the audience hurled accusations at Japan for continually obstructing efforts of the entire nation to reach unification and better living conditions.

"Shall China abandon all her activities of political, economic and social reconstruction and prepare to die in stalemate?" he asked. "No, a thousand times no! We are determined to go on with our work of putting our own house in order, of solving our own urgent problems and, if necessary, of fighting for our existence."

Three Phases Outlined

Dr. Hu outlined three phases of the work of reconstruction and unification in China:

1. Improved physical unity of the country as expressed in the increased network of railroads, large-scale construction of highways and the opening of various air routes.

2. Improvement of the physical well-being of the people through large rural reconstruction projects, improvement of crops, extension of sanitation work, irrigation of the large waterless hinterland, repairing of dikes and dredging of rivers in order to lessen the dangers of floods and famines.

3. Extension of educational and cultural work.

Emphasizing the latter point, Dr. Hu pointed to an enormous increase in the number of students in primary and secondary schools and universities. Two measures he considered of greatest importance, namely, introduction of obligatory elementary education for each child for period of one year, and second, the adoption in 1921 of one widely-spoken dialect as the national language to be used in all schools replacing the classical written language, which was not understood by the masses. He pointed out that the establishing of one language led to the creation of a national literature.

Students Lead Work

Dr. Hu stated that most of the reconstruction work in China was being carired out by Chinese students who, for the last 27 years have been trained by American universities. In this work of reconstruction, continued Dr. Hu, China received aid from various countries, from the United States training of its personnel, from the League of Nations technical advice, from Great Britain an important share of the money it required, and from Japan all the obstruction.

Having enumerated the various stages of Japanese aggression in China, Dr. Hu declared that Japanese were further obstructing reconstruction by creating a war situation and a warlike atmosphere, thus making continued work extremely difficult. Japan seemed determined not to tolerate any government that may have chance of consolidating country, he continued. This is shown, he said, in their attitude toward the Nanking Government. That Japan will not allow any foreign power to extend China assistance, he said, was evidenced in the famous AMAU statement.

Prolonged applause greeted Dr. Hu as he finished.

T. A. Bisson, American expert on far eastern affairs who opened the conference yesterday, attacked Japanese imperialistic policies in China while criticizing the Nanking Government for employing dubious methods in reconstruction such as recourse to large-scale conscription of labor for irrigation and road-building and for allowing the blue-shirts to function.

In a round-table discussion that followed, Japanese delegates stated that their government desired unification of China and wished to help it. Japan would be glad to offer China loans, but didn't think financial aid should be made to any one group or faction (meaning, of course, the Nanking Government). As for Mr. Amau's statement, the Japanese delegation declared it didn't agree with the statement and could not explain it.

Chinese delegates claimed China needed foreign financial aid for reconstruction purposes but this aid now was being limited due to objections raised by the Japanese. On the other hand he said the Chinese fear Japanese loans since these usually are accompanied by political conditions. The Chinese insisted that in the future, all foreign loans must be made purely on a financial basis with Chinese ownership of 51 per cent of stock, Chinese management and elimination of all political considerations.

The Communist movement of China also was discussed. Chinese delegates explained this movement as a desperate reaction of the Chinese masses to Japanese aggression. Dr. Hu claimed that the fact that the Communists were defeated and are seeking co-operation of the Nanking Government to fight Japan would indicate they were convinced their revolutionary methods were unsuitable to the Chinese national temper. He was sure that China, if allowed to develop, would follow a path of evolution rather than one of violent revolution.

Madrid Calm Despite Approach of Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

arrests of those believed to be rebel supporters continued.

The populace, despite the ominous situation expressed by government officials, and the patrols of militiamen, are going to the movies or sitting about in cafes. People thronged the streets and conveyances were crowded.

Spanish Government Silent on Damage To American Properties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The revolt - threatened Popular Front Government in Spain informed the United States yesterday that full indemnity would be paid for any American property it may seize in its struggle against insurgent forces.

A formal note to this effect, handed the American embassy by the Madrid foreign office, omitted conspicuously, however, any assumption of responsibility for damage which might be suffered by American holdings at the hands of the rebels.

American automobile plants of the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Corporation at Barcelona were taken over by forces aligned with the Government several weeks ago. A number of private American automobiles also have been seized in the fighting, but there have been no reports of important American property requisitions by the fascist insurgents.

The Spanish note was in the nature of a tentative reply to a vigorous American warning that the Spanish regime would be held strictly accountable for the protection of all American property in Spain.

General Motors Plant In Spain Makes Bombs

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 25 (AP)—Catalan officials disclosed that the American General Motors plant, seized early in the civil war by the Government of this autonomous region, had been turned into a munitions factory.

One unit, under the direction of army technicians, is turning out bombs, while another is producing apparatus for carrying and releasing bombs from civil planes, officials said.

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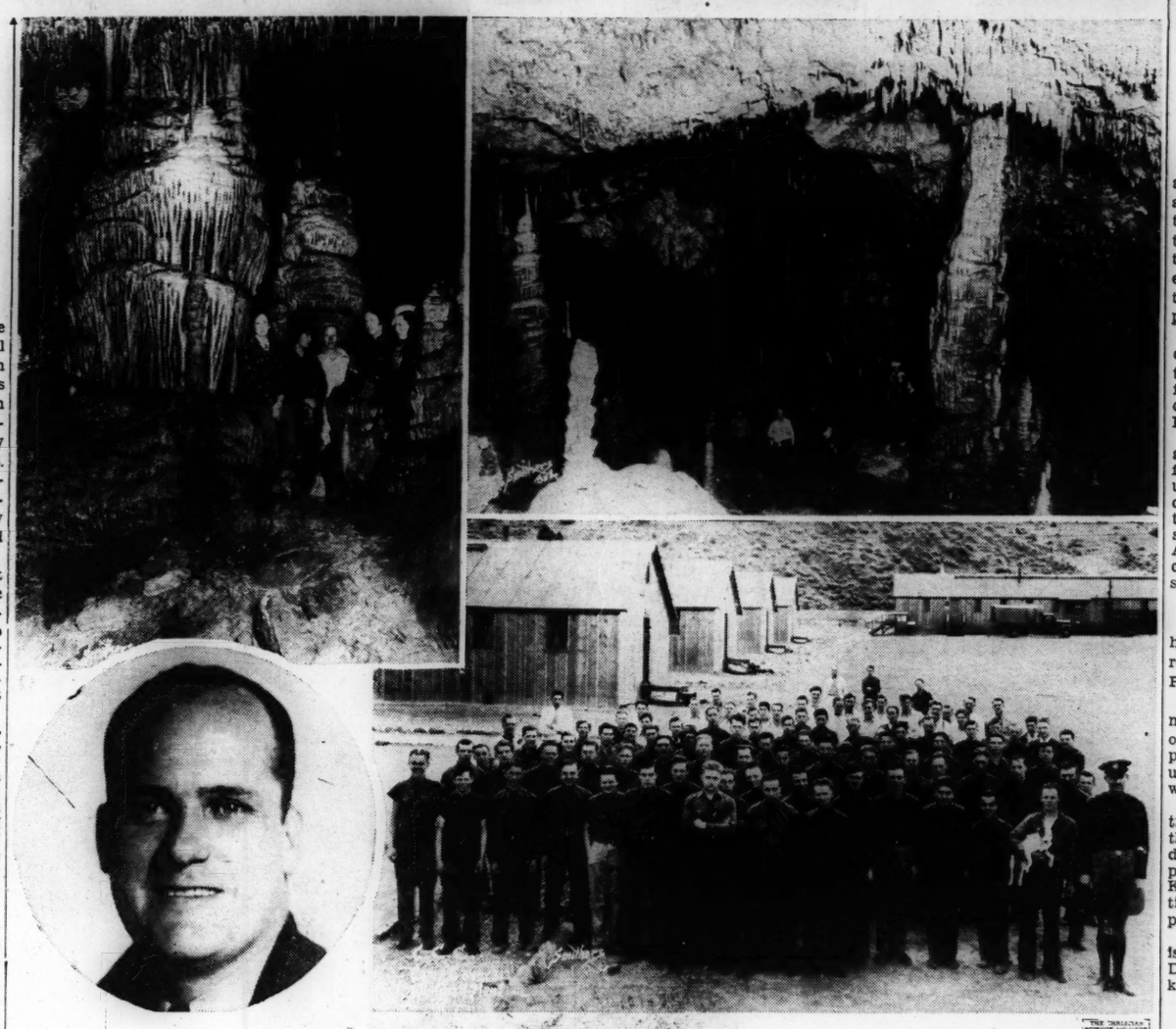
Montana's Great Cave Made More Accessible to Tourists

Great underground chambers discovered in 1902 and taken over by Federal Government in 1911 are now undergoing a million-dollar improvement which will make them one of the natural wonders of the world.



Scenes at Morrison Cave in Montana

Upper Left—Stalactite at Entrance of Newly Discovered Big Chamber. Upper Right—Chamber in Original Portion of Cave. Lower Left—Robert R. Moylan, Superintendent of Operations. Lower Right—CCC Workers Who Are Developing Cavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISON CAVE, Mont.—The Morrison Cave, one of the natural wonders of the world, a mammoth cave containing enormous caverns sublime in grandeur, dazzling in brilliance of color scheme and profuse with embellishments of every description, lies adjacent to U. S. Rout No. 10 in southwestern Montana about 150 miles west of Yellowstone National Park and midway between the cities of Butte and Bozeman, Mont.

Although it is situated almost within a stone's throw of one of the most traveled routes through Montana, for years nothing was done to improve it or to make it more accessible to tourists. In 1935, however, the Federal Government included it among its improvement and development projects.

The Department of Interior, through its National Park Service, has outlined development and exploration of the cave which, when completed, will insure the cave being among the most beautiful and unique of the explored caverns of the world. The State Park Board of Montana is co-operating with the National Park Service in carrying on the extensive exploration work in the cavern.

Two Years to Finish

Robert R. Moylan, superintendent of the cave and procurement officer for the National Park Service in Montana, and Robert C. Lord, engineer of the project, are in charge. The work already outlined at the cave and which has been approved will take about two years to complete. It will require the expenditure of approximately a million dollars.

The actual work is being done by CCC workers, Company No. 574, located at Camp Cavern on U. S. Highway No. 10 near LaHood Park, Mont. The cave was discovered in 1902 by Dan A. Morrison, who sighted an opening far up on a sheer cliff overlooking the Jefferson River. Upon investigation Morrison found that the opening led to a gigantic cave. He staked out the ground as a limestone placer claim.

Morrison, his nephew, and several natural scientists lowered themselves by the means of ropes into the cave. They were astounded at what they saw. The entrance, then only about two feet square was enlarged by Morrison. He made the entrance about six feet wide and eight feet high, constructed stairways, built ladders, made passageways and marked trails through the unknown caverns.

Stairways Erected

Morrison built 22 flights of stairs from the entrance to the lowest known level of the cave. Lumber for the stairs was carried to the cave entrance on the backs of men and lowered into it by means of ropes. Building of the stairs had to be started from the bottom of each chamber. Men worked suspended in slings to accomplish the feat.

It was later learned by Morrison and his associates that the land encompassing the cave was part of the original land grant to the Northern Pacific Railway. The railway, however, did many things to aid Morrison in his efforts to make the cave one of Montana's greatest scenic attractions.

The present interest of the Federal Government in the Morrison Cave project is due in a large extent to the efforts of Shadan LaHood, a Syrian rancher, having large holdings in the vicinity of the cave. It was he who kept after Morrison to request that the Federal Government set aside the cave as a National Monument. Throughout the years LaHood persistently contacted congressmen and officials of the National Parks and Monuments Commission in an effort to interest the Government sufficiently to advance adequate financial aid to develop the cave. His efforts finally bore fruit, and, as subsequent developments proved, LaHood's intense interest in the scenic attractions of the cave were not unfounded.

Recalled Land

In 1911 the Federal Government recalled the land from the grant to the railroad and put its seal on the entrance gate of the cave as a government park. Morrison remained in charge of the park until he passed on in 1932.

The Government started improvement work on the cave in October, 1935. Since then the size of the cave has been increased more than 250 per cent. With the exploration work going on continuously, it is believed that many new chambers will be located. The cave now ranks with the largest of its kind in the world.

There are about 150 men at the CCC camp at cavern at the present time. Of this number about 40 of the most experienced underground men are working inside the cave daily. They have removed approximately 200 tons of debris. Other work includes construction of new stairways, building and marking new trails through the many chambers and crevices, washing the floors and ceilings with a lime solution and exploring for new chambers.

There are now 53 known rooms or chambers in the cavern. There were but 12 chambers open to inspection when the Government started its improvements last autumn.

New Chamber Found

Recently a chamber 450 feet by 650 feet and 100 feet high was discovered in this cave. It is the largest chamber in the cave.

Entrance to the cave is about 1200 feet above U. S. Highway No. 10 and is reached by a trail. This trail now has a grade of about 35 per cent. Plans call for the construction of an auto road from route No. 10 to a saddle in the hill about three quarters of a mile from the entrance of the cave. This road will be about three miles in length and have a gradient of 8 per cent. A parking space will be built at the end of the road.

The development work calls for the lighting of the entire cavern with indirect lights. All lights in the various chambers will be hidden from view and when turned on will bring the natural colors of the many chambers into brilliant relief. Parties going through the cave will have two guides, one in front and one to bring up the rear. As the party enters a new chamber the head guide will turn on the lights and as the last member of the touring party passes along the trail the lights will be switched off by the rear guide.

Tunnel at Base

Another proposed improvement which will make the cave more accessible to the casual tourist will be a tunnel at the base which will permit an entrance on the level with the main highway. As soon as the lower chamber has been discovered, a survey will be made for the tunnel and work will later start in driving it through. Due to the formation of the ground, work of driving the tunnel will not be difficult.

The "spark plug" of the cave crew is W. J. Glancy, known as "Red" because of his heavy thatch of flaming red hair. "Red" Glancy is foreman of the cave crew, and it is due in a large measure to his knowledge of underground work and other practical experience in cave work that the many new chambers have been discovered.

He has worked in caves in New Mexico and Kentucky and in mines in Idaho and Montana. No place in the cave is too mysterious or forbidding for "Red" Glancy. It was a member of his exploring crew that crawled through a slight opening and then found himself in the largest chamber of its kind known to have been discovered in the history of cave exploration. But he didn't know it then. He called to "Red' and 10 others of the exploring crew, who edged their way into the chamber and found it so large and deceptive that they wandered around several hours before they could find their way out.

Two Days to Tour

When the CCC men started developing Morrison Cave it could be visited entire in a few hours. Now it will take more than two days to go through the entire cavern. Walking continuously it will take five hours to go from the entrance to the other end of the cave and back. There are 53 known chambers in the cave and no two of these are alike. They show every color of the rainbow.

One room is described as if it were covered with "sides of bacon," while some floors look as if they were covered with snow. There are 28 springs in the cave, 21 of which supply water that has been found suitable for drinking purposes.

A new chamber, designated as the "Cavern of the Wind" was recently accidentally discovered by Glancy. He wandered into it carrying his miner's carbide light. As he progessed into the chamber he felt the wind become stronger. Later it became so strong that it blew out his light. He was unable to relight it so sat down and waited. He waited six hours before his companions found him.

Variety of Formations

Surface water, working its way through the limestone bedrock containing joints, seams and crevices to lower levels, through the ages has left all varieties of grotesque, beautiful and inspiring formations. Practically the entire cave is covered with stalagmites and stalactites. These are the result of the dripping of water saturated with lime. In many of the chambers the formations resemble waterfalls or cascades.

Many of the shapes beggar description and have been given names designated to explain the objects they most resemble. "The Lake" is a pool near the bottom of the cavern, while "The Organ" is so named from the type and arrangement of the stalactites of which it is composed, resembling nothing so much as the variegated pipes of a huge organ.

There is also the "Turtle," an overhanging rock of the shape of the ordinary turtle's back. The "Brownies' Battlefield" is a long graceful slope covered with curved and branching formations ranging from one to two inches in length. Many other formations are rapidly acquiring significant names.

Few Rocks Drop

It is stated that in all the recent exploration work no indication has been found of rock having fallen to the floor of the cave in any but the most negligible amount. Since the crew of 40 have been working in the cavern daily not a single accident, not even of a minor nature, has occurred. The ground is considered of absolutely the safest type for exploration and development.

The cave is now 1400 feet deep and its base is still about 150 feet above the level of the Jefferson River. The ventilation is good, with the air cool at all times. At present the cave may be visited in groups upon special permission of the superintendent.

When the cave is eventually opened up and projects have all been completed it will be turned over to the State as a state park.

It is considered the cavern will be a great asset to the State, for its beauty, the wonder of its architecture, and its sublimity will lure many thousands of tourists to Montana.

Normandie Disputes Queen Mary's Claim To Ocean Record

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—French line officials dragged out some 14-months-old figures last night to show their Normandie is still faster than the Queen Mary, despite the record-smashing westward voyage, completed this morning by Britain's ace liner.

Meanwhile, United States naval officers had a laugh over the blue ribbon controversy, remarking that the United States aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga, "can run circles around" either of the contestants.

"We've still got the fastest big ships in the world," it was said at navy headquarters, and records backed up the statement.

The French officials claim that the Normandie, returning from its maiden trip in June, 1935, averaged 30.34 knots for a 3115-mile voyage of 4 days, 6 hours, 40 minutes from New York's Ambrose Light to Plymouth.

The Queen Mary averaged 30.01 knots in covering 3098 miles from Cherbourg breakwater to Ambrose Light in 4 days, 7 hours 12 minutes. This beat the Normandie's best westward average speed of 29.64 knots and elapsed time from Southampton by four hours, 30 minutes.

But French officials said they would be perfectly pleased to turn over the trophy donated by Hales, a former member of the British Parliament, admitting that prevailing winds make the westward trip harder and that "New York trips seem to be the only ones that matter."

Honor to Eli Whitney Planned by Park Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A plan to restore the spot near Savannah, Ga., where young Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin 144 years ago is under consideration by the National Park service.

Verne E. Chatelain, assistant director, said a preliminary study of the proposal had been made under an act of Congress authorizing the selection of sites for possible restoration by the park service. He said the cotton gin project, if undertaken, would involve rebuilding the home of Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the Savannah river, and the establishment of a museum to show the evolution of ginning, starting with the model built by Whitney.

Germany's $250 Tax On Tourists Ended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

THE Reich's 1000-mark tax (approximately $250 at par) on German tourists visiting Austria is about to be removed, it is officially announced by the Government.

This is one result of financial and trade negotiations which have been carried on by Austrian and German delegations in Berlin, and which were concluded recently. Political restrictions on the tourist traffic between Austria and Germany are to be completely abolished and visits can be made back and forth across the border in as far as the depleted exchequers of tourists of both countries permit. An increase in German tourists is expected here.

Barter arrangements have also been concluded, according to which Austria is to sell more livestock, and wood to Germany, while Germany will send more coal here. This is only the beginning of an attempt to express the new Austro-German friendship in economic realities. First fruits so far are meager, but further developments are expected.

22 Suspects Named In Black Legion Plot

DETROIT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Charges of murder plots resulting from political activities of the Black Legion in suburban Highland Park brought to 24 today the number of persons indicted by a one-man grand jury investigating the society.

Eight of 22 persons indicted last Friday on charges of criminal syndicalism in an alleged conspiracy to seize arsenals and government buildings, were renamed Monday, five for reported plots to kill Martin H. Zink, Highland Park city commissioner, and Arthur L. Kingsley, publisher of a weekly newspaper.

The five named by Circuit Judge James E. Chenot included M. Ray Markland, former Highland Park mayor, and Arthur F. Lupp, reputed State commander of the hooded band, both already facing charges of a separate plot against Mr. Kingsley; Isaac (Pegleg) White, retired Detroit police officer; Frank Howard, suspended Highland Park fire captain, and Charles C. Baker, Highland Park policeman.

Fifteen of those indicted for criminal syndicalism stood mute on arraignment yesterday and pleas of innocent were entered for them.

Adelaide Requested To Back Paper Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A Royal Commission, which the Government has appointed to investigate plans for development, has received a proposal to aid in the establishment of a £400,000 paper manufacturing plant in the Southeast where there are extensive areas of state-owned plantations of pines.

The Government is asked to accept a financial interest in the undertaking. The scheme has been outlined by Francis Kay, formerly a government forester, who claims to be one of those who first saw possibilities in commercial afforestation in the Southeast. Mr. Kay has reported that he is satisfied that there is an abundance of water and the chemicals required handy to the site selected for the plant.

Private enterprise has erected a timber mill in the Southeast where the Government already has one of the most up-to-date establishments in the southern hemisphere.

Increase of Jobs Accounted For By Use of Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—Steel company officials here point to employment conditions tending to add denials of the charge that machines displace men in industry. The steel business is held to be a good illustration of what happens when "monstrous machines that do the work of a hundred men" are installed.

For the steel industry has been at the head of the line in adoption of labor-saving devices, and at the same time now employs more men than ever before, and without any appreciable increase in the number of plants.

More Production Possible

For example, executives here point out, current statistics for the whole industry, which agree with the experiences in this, the second largest steel area in the nation, show that there are 8 per cent more employees than in the boom times of 1929. And the industry as established is capable of much greater productive capacity and could use many more men, they say.

In 1929, when iron and steel plants were operating at 91 per cent of capacity, they employed about 415,000 wage earners. Today, at 72.5 per cent of capacity, there are 451,000 employed. Plant officals report that pay rolls as well as jobs stand at an all-time high.

Steel Highly Mechanized

The rather common claim that machines are responsible for much of the present unemployment, has been denied in reports by the National Industrial Conference board. It is reasoned that if unemployment were due to machines displacing men, it should be most acute in the most highly mechanized industries. The board has said though that it has found the demand for workers now is much greater in those mechanical industries, and the condition in the steel industry is said to offer further substantiation of this.

The Machinery and Allied Products institute here insists that technological advancement makes more jobs, not fewer. It says that between 1920 and 1930 investigation revealed 19 principal occupations which declined to the extent of 807,000 jobs, while in the same period 19 growing occupations, many of them using more and more machines, added almost three new workers for each one lost by the declining occupations.

Oversupply of Workers

The institute points out that unemployment is due more to increased supply of workers than to decreased numbers of jobs. They declare that now about 40 per cent of the population wants jobs, while 100 years ago only 27 per cent sought gainful work. Changes in the population, in the lighter nature of most work, and in the standard of living, they say, have steadily increased the labor supply.

Figures of the Bureau of Labor statistics show that during no year since the depression began has production risen to a higher percentage of the 1929 level than employment, drawing the conclusion that employment rises and falls with production.

Unskilled Less Needed

Steel men here declare that in iron and steel plants machines have added greatly to the number of skilled workers employed and of course have steadily decreased the need for unskilled men. They note that today the industry is turning out a higher type of product, which requires more intelligence in manufacturing, and that it has considerably shortened the hours of labor. They report that there is a saying in the industry that "it takes five years to make a good steel man."

Glass Gives His Support To President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, and sometime critic of the New Deal, today put a final quietus to rumors that he would not support the ticket this year after an hour-long conference with President Roosevelt, prior to the latter's departure on his non-political drought tour.

"I am going to vote for the re-election of the President," declared the testy Virginian as he emerged from the conference to which he came at the invitation of the White House.

"I never had any other idea," he added sharply a minute later. The former Secretary of the Treasury under Woodrow Wilson declined to comment further on his attitude or to state whether he would make a speech for the national ticket. Asked concerning Republican chances of carrying the state, he snapped out, "Nonsense!"

Glass Mum on Discussion

To all other questions as to what had been discussed, Senator Glass reiterated, "You will have to ask the President."

Mr. Roosevelt and his party, meanwhile, were poised for the start of the drought tour through the parched Northwest on a trip scheduled as strictly "nonpolitical," but in which politics keep intruding.

Just how to keep politics out of a trip that will bring him, before he is through, in contact with a half a dozen governors, including his Republican rival, Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, and in the midst of a national presidential campaign, is the problem.

It becomes all the harder when it is recalled that perhaps, after all, Democrats do not really want to keep politics out of the tour.

Just in a Way of Speaking

Not strict party politics, of course, in the way of a series of set radio speeches defending the course of the New Deal and attacking the proposals of their opponents, but in the natural prestige that comes to any President from presenting himself before the public eye, hurrying sympathetically to the scene of trouble, and above all, focusing attention on the fact that drought remedies represent federal co-operative action, rather than the policy of each state living to itself, which many critics have urged as an alternative to the New Deal.

No Speech at Des Moines

So long as the mere presence of a President at any given spot automatically plays a part in politics, it seems difficult to see how politics can be entirely avoided on this trip, though outwardly and ostensibly every effort to make it nonpolitical is being made.

Governor Herring of Iowa, a Democrat, yesterday announced that Mr. Roosevelt would make an appearance at the state fair at Des Moines, Tuesday, Sept. 1, and would make a public address there.

This announcement was shortly thereafter contradicted at the White House. Neither appearance nor speech, it was said, would be in keeping with the announced desire to lift the drought tour into the plane of nonpartisanship. Accordingly there will be no speech, no public appearance.

Question of Radio

On the other hand, would it be political if Mr. Roosevelt made a speech on the air, from the privacy, say, of his own special train?

That is a matter that is being debated at the White House. Such a speech, it is argued, could be made anywhere, under the modern miracle of the radio; it might just as well be made at the White House fireside, or in Canada. It would be quite apart and distinct from his drought inspection trip.

Is Still Uncertain

The latest information is that Mr. Roosevelt is still uncertain of the answer. In any event, the speech, if made, is likely to be a discussion of what he finds in the drought area, and will probably be addressed to the general public of the ether, though a more specific audience may later be decided upon.

One of the difficulties of the meeting with Governor Landon will be the necessity of not monopolizing the spotlight, simply as the Chief Executive. It is realized that the American public loves fair play, and that a slight slip at this critical meeting would be disastrous.

Mr. Roosevelt is too shrewd, if it were not for his own sense of noblesse oblige, to permit himself to receive an ovation from a state fair crowd while Governor Landon stood quietly in the background. For various reasons, accordingly, the proposed speech has been dropped, there will be a tour of neighboring drought areas instead, and later luncheon and conference with the group of governors.

Mr. Roosevelt has announced that his trip to Charlotte, N. C., on Sept. 10, will also be without political significance. His announced purpose is to withhold his political campaign till late September or October.

Plan to Move Relief Fund

With complaints before him attacking the delay in distribution of the new $300,000,000 public works fund, the President discussed with Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, the regulations which have held up allotments. Mr. Ickes came away apparently satisfied that the 100 per cent relief labor rule will be relaxed sufficiently to allow the money to start moving into employment at an early date. Details of the concessions made by the President were not announced.

A letter from private contractors was on the President's desk warning him that the construction season is fast slipping by and that the building industry will not be able to absorb a maximum number of unemployed unless immediate action is forthcoming.

Kelp Now Cut By Machine

Mechanical harvesters have largely replaced hand cutting of kelp in California waters.

Giants Tie For Lead as Cards Lose to Pirates

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Giants didn't even put on uniforms yesterday, but they gained a tie for first place in the National League pennant race. Kept idle by the schedule, the New Yorkers drew up even with the Cardinals when the Pirates defeated the Gashouse Gang in a play-off of Sunday's tie game, 17 to 5, at St. Louis.

Poor pitching, which may stand between the Cardinals and the championship this season, was the reason for yesterday's costly setback. The Pirates pounded Paul Dean, Ed Heusser, George Earnshaw and Flint Rhem for 25 hits, including five doubles, a triple and a home run. Instead of league leaders, the Cards looked like just another ball club.

Lack Pitching

The Cardinals are a hustling club. They generally give you a good battle, even in defeat. Yesterday's exhibition was the exception rather than the rule. But there is no denying their lack of dependable hurlers after Dizzy Dean and possibly Jim Winford take their turns on the mound. And no team ever won a pennant with two pitchers.

Paul Dean made another of his unsuccessful comeback attempts yesterday. His teammates gave him a 5-to-2 lead at the end of the third inning, but he couldn't hold it. Before the fourth had been completed, Paul was under the showers and Ed Heusser was in there.

Heusser, however, was no improvement on the younger Dean. The Pirates blasted across six more runs while Ed was working in the fifth, and then added to their total when Earnshaw and Flint Rhem took their turns later. Will Brubaker, freshman third baseman, led the Pittsburgh batting attack with five straight hits. Jensen contributed a homer, double and single, driving in five runs.

Cubs Win on Errors

In Chicago, the third-place Cubs won a tight duel with the Reds, 2 to 1, in 10 innings. Lon Warneke and Gene Schott pitched about even, two errors eventually giving the victory to the former.

The triumph left the Cubs 3½ games behind the Cards and Giants.

The Giants, incidentally, open their final western invasion of the year today in Cincinnati, an invasion that will go a long way toward deciding the National League championship. The Terrymen will be back in the East on Sept. 5, where they will remain until the season closes.

Only one contest was played in the American League yesterday, the White Sox defeating the Tigers, 8 to 4, at Detroit. It was the third beating in a row for the Bengals, who are in danger of losing third place in the flag race. Their closest rivals are these same White Sox, who trail by only half a game.

The current league and world baseball champions were unable to solve the right-handed delivery of the veteran Ted Lyons. The White Sox ace yielded eight hits, but had enough in the pinches to hold the lead. His mates collected 14 safeties off Tommy Bridges and Vic Sorrell, Luke Sewell and Zeke Bonura getting four apiece. Sewell and Appling hit homers.

Botvinnik Climbs In Chess Standing To Tie With Dr. Euwe

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 25 (AP)—Michael Botvinnik of Russia drew abreast of Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands last night in the 12th round of the international chess tournament.

Botvinnik tied Samuel Reshevsky of the United States by means of a perpetual check in 41 moves to match Dr. Euwe's leadership. Earlier Dr. Euwe won the shortest game of the round, T. H. Tylor of London resigning after 25 moves.

In all, five of the seven scheduled games were completed and two others in the 12th round were adjourned.

Reshevsky, United States champion, moved into third place, with Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba and Reuben Fine of New York in a fourth place tie.

Besides Dr. Euwe, Capablanca was the only winner. He defeated W. Winter, British champion, in 37 moves, sacrificing the exchange.

Fine adjourned with Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris and the match between Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia and C. H. D. Alexander of England also was unfinished.

Dr. M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia, drew with Dr. E. Lasker of England and E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, with S. Tartakower, Poland.

Golf Tourney Announced

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The 1937 amateur public links championship will be played in San Francisco, the United States Golf Association has announced. The course and the dates for the 1937 tournament will be announced later.

Amusements

BOSTON

The Federal Theatre
Inaugurates Its Season at the
REPERTORY THEATRE
Tel. Ken. 8181
Next Monday Night, Aug. 31, with
"CHALK DUST"
Fast-moving comedy drama—cast of 30
Seats Now—All Reserved—25c, 35c, 55c
Works Progress Administration

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Betty Barclay Restaurant
33 East 60th Street
LUNCHEON *Closed Sundays* DINNER

Dave Jones Causes Furor With Service

Like the calm before the storm, Longwood housed an almost uneventful first round in the national tennis doubles yesterday; but one rumble, the upsetting of the sixth-seeded pair, gave due warning of promise. Early-round impressions gave no consideration to the two French teams, seeded by courtesy. They showed little to warrant any doubt that the title will remain in possession of home-bred players.

By tomorrow the tournament should teem with action for the seeded teams are due to close in on each other and then the carelessness of early play will disappear. Naturally it would be somewhat farfetched to actually accuse certain favored teams of not trying in the early rounds, but the fact remains that the seeded players, against so-called "set-ups" cannot lift themselves to the competition they are capable of when meeting rivals of equal rating.

Undoubtedly most tennis fans feel that and cannot enthuse about attending the early rounds unless some of the lesser lights are particular friends and to be seen, must be seen early in the what might be called sacrificial rounds. Then again the wise governors of the tournaments pit their knowledge against the field to name the seeded teams before play starts and often their selections go awry and the honored selections are dumped unceremoniously out of the tournament early by the "upset" route.

Tables Are Turned

Henry Culley and Joe Hunt, Longwood Bowl runners-up, have played some formidable doubles this season and rated No. 6 seeding for this tournament. It so happened, however, that the tournament committee, not being gifted with ability to foresee the future, found the tables turned on their selection in the first round.

A tall muscular individual, almost forgotten at Longwood, although he had waded through a pretty good field of players back in 1932 to win the Longwood Bowl singles, paired with Johnny Law who cannot be found in the record books as having won any title of note, to enter the national doubles. First they faced that No. 6 seeded team and literally tore the rackets out of the hands of Culley and Hunt with fast service. When the Coast pair did manage to return a serve the unrated ones consistently lobbed them into errors. The score: 4—6, 6—0, 8—6, 6—3.

Service Is Sensational

Not in many moons have Longwood patrons witnessed a service like that employed by Dave Jones. Jones, incidentally, has been studying at Cambridge University in England since graduation from Columbia University in 1932. Culley is rated a smart doubles player and young Hunt is looked upon as a comer in American tennis, but against the ponderous serves of Jones they merely gestured at the ball and shook their heads in amazement.

That service of Jones is worth viewing and to make matters doubly hard for opponents, Johnny Law offers a whizzing serve of his own that affords little rest from those of Jones. Perhaps the most remarkable part of Jones's service is that when the first serve is out, his second ball roars over the net with almost equal velocity. Unless Jones and Law are upset in turn, tomorrow should find Don Budge and Gene Mako, No. 2 in the seeded list, tasting the service of these two interesting individuals and the match offers something to look forward to.

Women Slow Starting

Apart from that one upset the men's seeded teams advanced. Perhaps not too smoothly in some instances, but they advanced, until the eighth seeded pair of Bill Seward and Bob Underwood ran into unexpected opposition from S. E. Davenport and Robert Kelleher and bowed out in four sets. The removal of these two seeded teams left three American seeded teams in each half and one foreign in each section.

Although the women's doubles also opened fire yesterday, the only untoward occurrence was that in which the team of Mrs. John Harris and Gracyn Wheeler were toppled by Norma Taubele and Elizabeth Blackman, 10—8, 6—3. An ankle injury handicapped Miss Wheeler during the match. The local favorites, Virginia Rice Johnson and Katharine Winthrop, advanced, 6—3, 6—3, while the No. 2 team, Mrs. John Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock, were carried to three sets by Mrs. Betty Corbiere and Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley. The foreign seeded team of Kay Stammers and Alice Marble advanced without lifting a racket, by default. Other favored teams drew byes. The summary:

Men's Doubles—First Round

Upper Half—Donald Budge and Gene Mako defeated John Gow and H. Holbrooke Hyde, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2; Arthur Hendrix and Gardner Malloy defeated R. Bowditch and Sam P. Hayes Jr., 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 6—8, 6—4; John Law and David Jones defeated Henry Culley and Joe Hunt, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6, 6—3; Lockwood Tower and George Abbott defeated John Brauback and Harold Foulkes, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; Frank Parker and Gregory Mangin defeated Ed Fuller and Paul Guibord, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; Gilbert Hunt and Ralph McElvenny won from Ramsay Potts and Ernest Sutter by default; John McDiarmid and Harold Surface defeated Wilmer Hines and Frank Lawrence, 6—2, 8—6, 12—14, 6—3; Jacques Brugnon and Bernard Destremau defeated Martyn Buxby and Melvin Tarpley, 4—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Lower half—Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn defeated Alfred Jarvis and Charles Mattman, 8—6, 6—0, 6—1; Charles Carr and Eugene Smith defeated Bob Harman and Walter Senior, 6—3, 10—8, 4—6, 9—7; Gilbert Hall and Bryan M. Grant Jr. defeated Frank Broida and Henry Barclay, 6—0, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4; Norbet Burgess and Norman Bickel defeated Peter Lauck and Robert Madden, 7—5, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5; Robert Riggs and Wayne Sabin defeated George Dullnig and B. Weller, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; William J. Clothier 2d and W. Robertson defeated Henry Daniels and Robert Low, 6—4, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4; S. E. Davenport and Robert Kelleher defeated W. Seward and R. Underwood, 5—7, 8—6, 6—0, 6—2; Yvon Petra and Pierre Pelizza defeated Charles Harris and J. B. Williamson, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Upper half—Virginia Rice Johnson and Katharine Winthrop defeated Eleanor Dawson and Theodosia Smith, 6—3, 6—3; Jean Burritt and Patsy Hiller defeated Alice Burrage and Isobel Lawrence, 6—0, 8—6; Norma Taubele and Elizabeth Blackman defeated Mrs. John Harris and Gracyn Wheeler, 10—8, 6—3; Kay Stammers and Alice Marble won from Louise Blackman and Mary Cootes by default.

Lower Half—Mrs. John Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock defeated Mrs. Betty Corbiere and Mrs. Carlton Mabley, 8—4, 4—6, 6—2; Mrs. A. Cameron and Alice Jennings defeated Dawn Owen and Patricia Owen, 6—0, 7—5; Ottilie Gaertner and Louise Hedlund defeated Mrs. Alice Surber and Margaret Anderson, 6—4, 6—3; Helen Pedersen and Jane Stanton defeated Charlotte Darling and Mrs. E. K. Nash, 6—1, 6—0.

Stars of First Round in National Doubles

Virginia Rice Johnson

By a Staff Photographer

Dave Jones John Law

Kay Winthrop

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Fred Turbeville, 19-year-old rookie, pitched 14-inning scoreless duel with Willis Hudlin before Athletics lost to Indians 2 to 0 in fifteenth on Averill's homer.

Three Years Ago

Giants won two games from Pirates and increased lead in National League to seven games.

Melvin Crook Sets New Mile Speed Record

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—Melvin Crook's beetle-nosed Betty V, which he said was regarded as "something of a joke" when it was built three years ago, skimmed over the waters of the North Shrewsbury yesterday to a new American mile speed record for single-engine boats.

After waiting seven hours for a stiff west wind to subside, Crook sent the powerful mahogany craft over the mile straightaway at a speed of 85.511 miles an hour. His old record of 82.759 was made at Washington, D. C., last year.

With his cousin, Bill Griffin, riding with him, and with almost perfect conditions prevailing, Crook kept the accelerator to the floorboard on both the eastward and westward stretches. On the eastward run his time was 42 seconds, average 85.714, but coming back he was blinded by the sun and his speed was one fifth of a second slower, or 85.308 miles an hour.

The new record climaxed the three-day regatta here in which Crook, youthful Upper Montclair (N. J.) sportsman, won the national sweepstakes title for the third straight year. In the first 15-mile heat on Saturday he set a new sweepstakes record of 63.114 miles an hour.

The Hi-Ho 2d, the new speedy class E inboard runabout of George B. Ward Jr., of Wilmington, Del., which has broken records so fast this summer the officials have trouble keeping track of them, captured the world's mile speed record for the event yesterday.

Ward, who was accompanied by Harvey Smith, also of Wilmington, averaged 53.651 over the mile course.

Outboard drivers failed to break any world's records. Bedford Davie of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., tried twice to better the mile mark for class X outboards, but his best mark, 69.231, was slightly under the American record of approximately 70 miles an hour made by Fred Jacoby Jr., of North Bergen, N. J., a few weeks ago.

Clinton Ferguson of Waban, Mass., and James W. Mullen of Richmond, Va., failed by approximately three miles an hour to lower the Class C amateur mile mark. Ferguson and Gar Wood Jr. of Algonac, Mich., tried unsuccessfully to lower the Class B amateur record, and Jacoby failed by four miles an hour to lower the Class C professional record, and by 2½ miles an hour to lower the Class B mark.

Marion Miley Posts 79 In First Day Golf Play

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 25 (AP)—Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., who has been burning up the fairways in America and England this year, began defense of her western women's closed golf championship yesterday by tying f r the medal at 79 strokes with Dorothy Gustafeon of South Bend.

Leading a procession of 130 golfers—close to a record entry—off the tees, Miss Miley posted a 38-41, which stood up without challenge until Miss Gustafson came along with her last-nine rally for 41-38 and a tie fr the medal.

Close on the heels of the leaders came Patty Berg, the toast of Minneapolis and "baby" of this year's international Curtis cup squad, with her 41-39-80, and Bernice Wall, the Oshkosh (Wis.) star, a last-minute entry, with 41-40-81.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	72	46	.610
New York	72	46	.610
Chicago	69	50	.580
Pittsburgh	62	58	.517
Cincinnati	56	62	.475
Boston	53	64	.453
Brooklyn	47	70	.402
Philadelphia	41	76	.350

Results Aug. 24

Pittsburgh 17, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	82	70	.539
Seattle	81	71	.533
San Diego	80	72	.526
Oakland	79	73	.520
Missions	78	74	.513
Los Angeles	76	76	.500
San Francisco	72	80	.474
Sacramento	60	92	.395

Results Aug. 24

No games scheduled.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

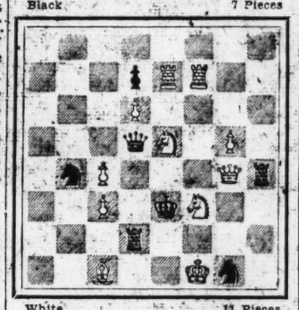
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 25, 1936

Problem No. 1855

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 7 Pieces



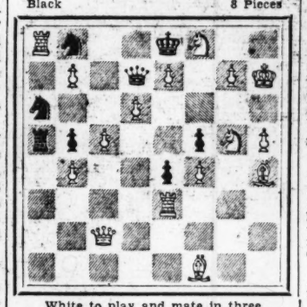
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Detroit Free Press, 1882)

Problem No. 1856

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 8 Pieces



White to play and mate in three
(A difficult old-timer. If any reader knows the first publication, the information would be appreciated.)

Solutions to Problems

White 16 Pieces

No. 1853. R-B5

No. 1854. 1. R-Q — K-Q6ch
2. Kt-K3
1. ——— K-Q4ch
2. P-Q4
1. ——— BxB
2. Kt-K3ch
1. ——— B-K6
2. KtxBch
1. ——— B-Q2 or BxP
2. Kt-K3ch

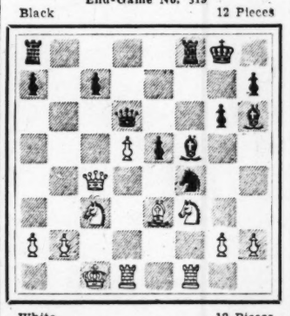
End-Game No. 318. Black wins: 1 BxKt (Black), PxB; 2 Kt-B6, PxKt; 3 R-Q7, etc.

End-Game

In this position, from Schebarschin-Seosin, Novgorod, 1923, Black plays 1 QR-Kt. White decides to prevent R-K5 with 1 . . . P-QR3, whereupon Black is able to win quickly.

End-Game No. 319

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

After Black plays 1 QR-Kt, and White replies P-QR3, Black has a quick win.

Notes

Readers are reminded to watch for daily accounts of the Nottingham tournament and the American Chess Federation tournament, both now in progress.

The August British Chess Magazine reports that Dr. Alekhine conferred with Dr. Euwe at Amsterdam on June 19, and that the arrangement was then confirmed to begin the return match for the world's championship in October, 1937, the majority of the 30 games being played at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague.

There is also a report that Havana is thinking of holding a Pan-American masters' tournament, with M. Botwinnik from Russia and Dr. Rey Ardid from Spain as European competitors.

The August Chess Review contains the financial report of the recent United States championship, held in New York City. The list of contributors to the expense of the tournament numbers only 87, 42 being those who had earlier agreed to contribute to a Marshall-Kashdan match which did not materialize. Most of these contributors are New Yorkers, a situation that would not exist if either the National Chess Federation or the American Chess Federation was truly national in scope. Incidentally, some $1300 was taken in from gate receipts. Probably this was the most successful of fairly recent chess events in this country, from this point of view, but it undoubtedly falls far lower than Russian chess events in popularity, and considerably lower than English chess events.

Reuben Fine, who made chess history when he finished first at Zandvoort, Holland, ahead of World Champion Euwe, defeated Maroczy of Hungary in the first round. In the current Nottingham tournament he began with a victory over Dr. Lasker! Will he repeat his triumph? When Maroczy was in New York some ten years ago, winning the Manhattan Chess Club championship, Fine was unheard of in chess circles. Thus does age give way to youth.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Maroczy Black	Fine White	Maroczy Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	21 P-Kt5	B-Q4
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	22 Kt-K5	Kt-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 P-B3	Kt-B5(a)
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	24 BxKt	BxB
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	25 KtxB	PxKt
6 P-K3	Castles	26 R-B	QR-Kt
7 R-B	P-B3	27 KR-B2	R-Kt5
8 B-Q3	P-KR3	28 P-R3	R-R5
9 B-B4	PxP	29 R-B3	R-Q
10 BxP	Kt-R4	30 KR-B2	R-Q4
11 B-K5	KtxB	31 P-B4	P-K4
12 PxKt	QxQch	32 RxP	RxR
13 RxQ	P-KKt3	33 RxR	KPxP
14 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2	34 KPxP	PxP
15 Kt-K4	P-R3	35 RPxP	R-Q7
16 P-KR4	P-QKt4	36 RxP	RxP
17 B-K2	P-QB4	37 R-B8ch	K-R2
18 Castles	B-Kt2	38 R-B8	R-Kt2
19 Kt-B6ch	BxKt	39 K-B2	Resigns (b)
20 PxB	Kt-K		

(a) The position is quite difficult for Black. The alternative, 23 . . . Kt-B, is unsatisfactory after 24 Kt-Q7, R-K; 25 KtxP, BxP; 26 R-R, winning a P.

(b) Black must lose material when the K finally enters Black's territory.

Not a spectacular game, but Fine definitely outplayed his opponent.

When a grand master saves a bad position with an unexpected combinational sacrifice, the process is chess drama at its best. In this game, from the recent Moscow tournament, the veteran Lasker turns the tables on his Russian opponent in a fashion reminiscent of the Marshall of "Swindles" fame.

Sicilian Defense

Lasker White	Lowenfisch Black	Lasker White	Lowenfisch Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 B-B2	P-KKt3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	21 P-Q4	B-Kt2
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 P-KR4	QR-B
4 B-K2	P-Q4	23 B-K4	Q-Q2
5 P-Q3	KKt-K2	24 QR-Q	P-QKt4
6 Kt-B3	Kt-Q5	25 P-R5	P-Kt5!
7 Castles	KKt-B3	26 RPxP	RPxP
8 Q-Q2	B-K2	27 R-K3	PxP
9 B-Q	Castles	28 BxP	KtxKt
10 Q-B2	P-QR3	29 BPxKt	BxP
11 R-K	B-B3	30 Q-R4	RxB
12 Kt-K2	PxP	31 RxR	BxPch
13 QKtxKt	P-K6	32 K-R	B-R5
14 BxP	PxKt	33 R(Q)-Q3	B-Kt4
15 B-Q2	Q-Q4	34 BxP!!	PxB
16 Q-Kt3	B-Q2	35 R-KR3	Q-Q2
17 Kt-K5	KR-Q	36 R(B3)-KKt3	
18 P-B4	PxPep		B-Q6(a)
19 PxP	B-K	37 RxB	Resigns

(a) Subsequent analysis indicates that with 36 . . . R-KB, Black can draw.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs Yesterday

Jensen, Pirates	1
Appling, White Sox	1
Sewell, White Sox	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	40
Trosky, Indians	35
Foxx, Red Sox	34
Ott, Giants	27

League Totals

American	630
National	490
Total	1120

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	88	52	.629
Rochester	78	59	.569
Newark	77	61	.558
Baltimore	74	64	.536
Toronto	70	68	.507
Montreal	63	73	.463
Syracuse	52	87	.374
Albany	50	88	.362

Results Aug. 24

Buffalo 4, Montreal 0.
Buffalo 3, Montreal 1.
Toronto 4, Rochester 2.
Newark 7, Albany 6.
Only games scheduled.

Los Angeles and Seattle Meet

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 25 (AP)—Los Angeles and Seattle will battle for the championship of the western sectional junior American Legion baseball tournament here today as a result of semifinal victories yesterday. Los Angeles batters hammered Omaha hurlers unmercifully to win, 15 to 4, and Seattle defeated Pierre, S. D., 8 to 3. The national champion will be selected when the titlist of this tournament plays the winner of the eastern and southeastern sectional clash.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	41	.655
Cleveland	67	53	.558
Detroit	65	57	.533
Chicago	64	57	.529
Washington	62	59	.512
Boston	60	62	.492
St. Louis	44	76	.367
Philadelphia	43	78	.355

Results Aug. 24

Chicago 8, Detroit 4.
Only game scheduled.

Cleveland Roars Its Welcome To Olympic Hero

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25 (AP)—Cleveland roared a welcome of "Atta boy, Jesse," today to Jesse Owens, returning home from his Olympic triumphs.

A crowd of several thousand persons, led by Mayor Harold H. Burton and other civic officials, acclaimed the negro flyer as a national hero as he stepped from the train that brought him from New York.

"I just can't believe that this is all for me," Jesse said, beaming his pleasure.

Owens was escorted to a waiting automobile for a 15-mile-long welcome through the city's streets. His wife sat beside him during the two-hour parade, which wound up at the Great Lakes Exposition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Jesse Owens, the world's fastest human, is going to take his time about getting rich.

The runner from Ohio State, smiling and definitely unspoiled by his great Olympic conquests, was given an ovation fit for a king as he returned in the Queen Mary yesterday, but was safe, sane and calm through it all, blasting at no one, shaking hands with all and accepting none of the scores of offers to make money out of his world-wide reputation for running.

"I have made up my mind on just one thing and that is that I'm not going to quit school," said the Olympic triple winner. "I've worked hard for my degree in physical education and am more anxious to get that degree than I am to make money. And if I get an offer for something that is dignified and guaranteed to make some money for me, why I'll take it. So far, I haven't signed anything—except autograph cards."

The Cleveland Negro youth, whose flying feet wrote Olympic history, was greeted by probably the largest crowd that ever boarded a coast guard cutter to welcome home an athlete. Every available foot on the cutter Hudson was occupied. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Owens, and his wife headed the delegation that met the huge British liner at quarantine. Jesse didn't see the cutter arrive and had to be paged to meet the welcoming throng on a deck. He and his coach, Larry Snyder, came over in tourist class.

Record Field Enters Tennis Singles Play

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Entries have closed on a record field of almost 300 for the United States singles championships, to be played at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, Sept. 3-12, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday

Prominent foreign aspirants to the title, now held by Wilmer Allison, will include Fred Perry of England, former champion, and Jacques Brugnon, Bernard Destremeau, Pierre Pelizza and Yvon Petra of France.

In the women's division, the foreign contingent, led by Kay Stammers of England, includes Mrs. Tukuko Moriwake Nakano, Japanese champion, Jacqueline Horner of France, Jeanne Van Den Bosch of Holland and Jean Burritt of Canada. Helen Jacobs will defend the title she has held without interruption since 1932.

The draw in both men's and women's singles, as well as for the veteran's and interscholastic singles tournaments, will be made next Monday.

Graves Turns In a 74 In Junior Golf Tourney

ST. PAUL, Aug. 25 (AP)—Young Bobby Graves of White Bear Lake yesterday became a potential threat as the nation's first junior golf champion, when he turned in a 74, two over par, for the first 18 holes of the 72-hole medal tournament in progress at the Hillcrest golf course.

His score was three strokes beetter tha those turned in by Mike Uzelac, Detroit, and Dean Larsen, St. Paul. The Minnesota youth had 37's on each nine. An additional 18 holes will be played Tuesday, with 36 following on Wednesday. There is no qualifying for the tournament, all contestants playing over the 72-hole route.

The tournament, sponsored by the 40 and eight voiture of the American Legion, is the first national junior event, and in the future will become an annual affair.

Cardinals Recall Pippen

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—Branch Rickey, vice-president of the Cardinals, announced today Henry Harold (Cotton) Pippen, 24-year-old right-hander whose recent winning of 10 consecutive games for Sacramento was heralded as the outstanding feat of the Pacific Coast League season, has been recalled by the Red Birds on option to bolster their pitching staff in the drive down the stretch for the National League pennant. Pippen was ordered to come to St. Louis immediately by plane, and Rickey said he expected him to be here in readiness for Thursday's game with Boston. The former Texas College of Mines athlete has won 16 games and lost 1 for Sacramento this year.

Trapshoot Stars Seek Prize Title; Hiestand in Form

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Two of the most coveted prizes in the trapshoot realm—the North American amateur clay target championships for men and women—were on the block today as the 37th annual Grand American program entered its second day.

Joe Hiestand, the Hillsboro, (Ohio) farm boy, and ranking star of the sport today, is the men's defending champion, while Mrs. Lela Hall, petite wife of an East Lynne, (Mo.) restaurant operator, wears the feminine laurels.

A year ago Hiestand broke 199 of 200 to win, and yesterday in a race for class prizes, he showed he was still in form with 196 of 200. Mrs. Hall, in Monday's event, matched the 191 with which she won the title in 1935.

Not only is Mrs. Hall the leader of the "weaker sex," but she is the champion of the world's class B shooters. She tied four men at 197 out of 200 a year ago and then beat them in a shoot-off to take the laurels, the highest a woman has won over the traps.

East-West Title

Today's North American events were 200-target races at 16 pards, and the East-West 10-man team title will be decided at the same time. The personnel of the East-West teams was decided in yesterday's events, but not announced until the marksmen faced the traps this morning.

Hale C. Jones, 29-year-old automobile salesman from East Alton, Ill., won his first Grand American title yesterday after years of effort by beating all other state champions in a 200-target race. He broke 196 of 200 to tie R. M. Jenkins of Orleans, Ind., for the crown, and then broke 25 in a row in the shoot-off to win, Jenkins missing his 22nd target.

Charles (Sparrow) Young, the 80-year-old Springfielder who holds the Ohio crown, and the only man to shoot in every grand American handicap, was two targets back. However, his 194 distanced the rest of the field to give him the veterans' crown for the second straight year, 11 targets ahead of W. C. Tabor of Union City, Okla.

Sub-Junior Crown

Thirteen-year-old Rudy Etchen of Wichita, Kan., cracked 96 of 100 to capture the sub-junior title in the race for marksmen under 16. It was young Etchen's first trip to the "Grand."

Fourteen-year-old Harvey Carlisle of Salt Lake City was second with 94 of 100 in the sub-junior, and 11-year-old Charles Koogler of Milford, Ohio, was third with 82 of 100.

Homer Clark Jr. of Alton, Ill., 16-year-old sharpshooter, won his third title in three years by breaking 97 of 100 to retain his junior championship, for shooters under 18.

Otto Kiehl, the Pittsburg, (Kan.) boy who won the sub-junior in 1935, was second to Clark in the junior today with 96 of 100.

Capt. J. B. Grier of Rockland, Del., captured the North American clay target professional title with the best score of the day, 199 of 200, nosing out W. B. Sale of Denver, Colo., who had 198. Grier is a captain in the Delaware National Guard, and was on the U. S. Olympic rifle team in 1924.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Meadows of Des Moines, Iowa, teamed up to win the "husband and wife" title for combined scores. Meadows broke 191 and Mrs. Meadows 183 for a total of 374 of 400.

British Golfers At Pine Valley

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—A youthful and confident British Walker Cup team arrived in New York aboard the S. S. Transylvania yesterday, stopped over long enough to doff their waistcoats, and left at once by bus for Clementon, N. J., where they will meet the American team over the difficult Pine Valley course, Sept. 3-4.

They had been 10 days on the water, during which they practiced hitting balls into the Atlantic. Dr. William Tweddell, captain of the team, explained that they boarded a slow boat purposely because he wanted the boys to be well rested so that they could withstand the heat.

"In my past experience, I found that we never played our best after about three weeks in your heat," Tweddell said "This time we'll have only about 10 days before the matches."

The other members of the team are H. G. Bentley, J. Morton Dykes, Cecil Ewing, G. Alec Hill, J. D. Langley, P. B. Lucas, Jack McLean, Gordon Peters and Hector Thomson.

Tweddell said the men were "thrilled over having a chance to play Pine Valley."

"We've heard so much about it, and we've studied photographs of it," he said. The British captain also praised the play of Hector Thomson, the British amateur champion, who is making his first trip to this country.

"I think he is one of the greatest amateurs we've ever had. I don't think there's a flaw in his game, and his temperament is superb. He's just a good honest player who keeps going."

Only three members of the team are veterans, Tweddell, Bentley and McLean, and Tweddelles the only one of the group who has played in the matches in this country.

The British team has been practicing with the American ball, which differs in size from the British ball. The players said they found that they had to use "about a club longer on each shot" with the American ball, but did not believe the change would be much of a handicap.

Ohio Has Profit

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ohio State University made profits of $3929 on athletics during the 12 months ending June 30. The Ohio State-Notre Dame football game last year grossed $158,959.90, of which the Irish share was $83,967 and the Ohio school's share $74,992.

Jurges Fined $25

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Billy Jurges, shortstop with the Chicago Cubs, today was fined $25 by Ford Frick, president of the National League, for fighting with Gilly Campbell, Cincinnati catcher, yesterday. No suspension was attached to the fine.

Polo Champions Settle Down To Practice Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 25—With their full quota of ponies now settled in the Mitchel Field stables, the Olympic champions from Argentina settled down yesterday to prepare for the Cup of the Americas contest, by a quiet little practice aided by assistance from the United States Army team and adjoining Meadow Brook.

For the present, no regular games will be staged, pending the recovery of the ponies and players from their voyage, but by the middle of the week the invaders expect to be in a position to meet a fair team, and from that time, between the matches for the open championship, the opposition will be strengthened, until the Gauchos, as they are termed, will be ready to tackle teams of 30 handicap or better, during the week end preceding Sept. 12, when the first of the matches will be staged.

The draw of the national open, made public yesterday, adds another team to the six previously listed in the competition, as a scratch four, made up chiefly from the substitutes of the Argentines, calling itself Old Westbury, is now listed. To Greentree, the 1936 winner, goes the honor of opening the battle, on International Field, next Sunday. The Hitchcock-Whitney aggregation will be opposed by Aurora, which was the runner-up last year. On Sunday, the two other matches of the first round will be played, with Old Westbury encountering the Hurricanes, on Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, adjoining the stands which surround International Field, while Sands Point will see Roslyn against Texas.

The Templeton team, now regarded as the leading favorite for the title and the choice to oppose the Argentines, drew a bye, and will meet the winner between Hurricanes and Old Westbury, on Wednesday, at International Field, in one semifinal, while next door on Cochran Field, the winners of the other two first-round matches will play the other semifinal. The final will be on International Field on Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Old Westbury four will line up with Ivor Balding, the youngest member of the British-American family, at No. 1, Jack Nelson, manager of the Gauchos, and a famous international figure in former seasons, at No. 2, and the two spares of the Argentines, Enrique Alberdi, and Diego Cavanagh, at 3 and 4. The other teams are as follows:

Greentree: G. H. Bostwick, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Gerald Balding, and Jock Whitney; Aurora: Seymour H. Knox, Robert L. Gerry Jr., Elbridge T. Gerry, and William Post, 2d; Hurricanes: Stephen Sanford, Earle A. S. Hopping, R. E. Strawbridge Jr., and J. Cocie Rathborne; Roslyn: John R. Fell, Raymond Guest, E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, and Dunbar Bostwick; Texas: W. G. Reynolds, Terence Q. Preece, Rube Williams, and Tom Mather; Templeton: M. G. Phipps, James P. Mills, Stewart B. Iglehart, and Winston F. C. Guest.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	86	51	.628
St. Paul	76	62	.547
Kansas City	73	63	.537
Indianapolis	72	68	.514
Minneapolis	69	69	.500
Columbus	67	72	.482
Louisville	55	81	.404
Toledo	52	83	.385

Results Aug. 24

Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 9, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 9, Toledo 5.
Only games scheduled.

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5

In Search of Solitude

PERHAPS there is no place in the world where solitude is so hard to find as in the lovely island of Madeira. There came a Saturday afternoon, after working for four vivid months among its chattering friendly peasants, that the call of solitude would brook no refusal. Find it I must or jump into the blue and swim for the desert coast of Africa! Instead, I got out a map and followed with the head of a pin the windings of the Levada do Furado. Then I boarded the bus and bought a ticket to the end of the road.

Up and up we climbed, past sweeping pine and eucalyptus woods and deep mossy *ribeiras*, where wild arums glinted in their wax-like purity. Up and up till the liners in the bay looked like toy boats and the wind blew chill off the mountains. Across a wild misty moor we lurched and swayed, to drop down over the north side and come to a sudden stop at the end of the road.

I found the *levada*—one of that astounding network of ancient watercourses by which the Madeirense carry their water from the high mountain springs to their homes in Funchal—bubbling round a precipitous mountainside through damp sunlit woods. Eagerly I started along the tiny path that ran beside it, hoping fervently that none of my companions of the bus would deem it necessary to follow and escort me. But the green ferny woods were still, with an eloquent rebuking silence, and gradually my footsteps ceased their uneasy patter and fell into tune with the gentle burbling of the quiet *levada*.

* * *

IT WAS ROUND a hidden winding that I found her, the unconscious dryad of my enchanted path. She stood poised against the trees in the checkered sunshine, her dark hair tumbling round her shoulders, and her sweet little face peeping out at me from the folds of her scarlet kerchief. Curved carelessly over her shoulder was a hooked native knife and in her hand a couple of drooping willow sticks. A pair of shining black eyes were turned on me shyly as I came up with her.

"*Bons dias,*" I smiled. (It was impossible not to smile.)

Silently, with the grace of a young deer, she turned and followed me. It appeared that she was going to cut willows to make a basket and the best willows, she confided, pointing downwards through the woods, grew at the bottom of the *ribeira*. For nearly a mile two brown feet squelched and pattered along close behind and beside me. Suddenly they stopped and the slim nymph-like figure drew herself up, to stand for a moment, keen and alert, by the edge of the path. Then, with a swift half-smile, she sprang lightly down the precipitous slope and vanished among the trees.

* * *

I REACHED A clearing and sat down to rest by the edge of the *levada*. Far below lay the ragged coast, stretching out rocky arms toward England and the north; and above, aloof and mysterious, the lonely pinnacles of Madeira glanced in and out between swirling columns of silver mist. The sun slid through the trees and rested for a moment on a tiny cluster of violets at my feet. Sparkling and spray-kissed, they laughed up at me. For long timeless minutes I sat there in the stillness, reveling deeper and deeper in my long-sought solitude.

* * *

"CLINK, TINK, CLINK, clink."

Round the corner came a sturdy man with a native basket slung over his shoulders, its unseen contents clinking rhythmically under his swinging gait. In a moment he was upon me, his friendly face all abeam at the unexpected good fortune of the encounter. There was no escape. The path was too narrow. Besides, he was altogether too nice to offend.

By and by I found him to be a worthy citizen of S. Antonio, on his way home from visiting his relations in a northern village by the sea. The naïve pride and frequency with which he spoke of *his* town, combined with his appearance, betrayed him indubitably as the most delightful example of the-peasant-but-lately-turned townsman. As I trod behind him on the soft green moss, I smiled covertly at the decent black trousers sticking out so quaintly over the coarse goatskin boots, and at the strange contrast of the modern umbrella hooked over his arm with the clinking native basket, swung with such revealing ease across his shoulders.

* * *

THE SUN WAS setting when we topped a rise and came in sight of the eastern tip of the island. Simultaneously my companion clutched his umbrella with one hand and my arm with the other.

"See!" he pointed excitedly, "there, in the hollow, is S. Antonio, *my* home."

I strained my eyes to catch a glimpse of the tiled and thatched roofs far below.

"S. Antonio"—he lingered on the words—"is a beautiful town. But," he added with sudden ruefulness, "your way is no longer mine. I go east. You go south," and he pointed to where a path rose in perpendicular waves up the mountain side.

"*Boas noites, Senhora,*" he waved, flourishing his soft felt hat.

"*Boas noites, Senhor,*" I called back as I climbed the cobbled precipice.

* * *

WITH THE DARKNESS came the sudden sharp cold of a Madeira night. As I struck off on a high winding track across the mountains, an icy wind swirled over the moor, driving with it a thin soaking rain.

At length the mist cleared a little and a drifting moon shone out. It gleamed on the dark wet boulders strewn grotesquely on every side, and faintly lit up the dim blue ridges of the mountains stretched out below and beyond. Four thousand feet beneath, the silent lights of Funchal lay blinking up at me. I was alone at last, utterly and securely alone on top of the world. The wind and the rain accepted me. They took me to themselves, and I became enfolded in a deep singing peace of the most exquisite joy.

* * *

IT WAS AFTER I had left the high mists and was on the steep cobbled roadway, still three hours above Funchal, that I began to trot as I had seen the peasants do. Gradually the rhythm and ease of it possessed me and I found myself jogging on and on with no need or desire for rest.

By and by I reached the young pine woods. So slim and straight they stood with the moon gliding between their trunks. And, as I trotted past, they too began to move like an army of children marching forward in a vast procession. There was something strangely enveloping about their companionship—this army of silent friends, moving on soundless feet so steadfastly through the night. As I stopped to encircle one with my arm and lay my cheek against its sweet rough bark, they halted, quietly and with one accord, to wait in sentient readiness the signal to advance.

* * *

IT WAS CLOSE on midnight when I passed down the steep walled streets of Funchal. Almost, I could have believed I was still alone. But, as I penetrated further into the outskirts of the town, one head and then another began to appear over the moonlit walls, and the silence of the street was broken with loud whispers as the evening gossips pondered over the unfathomable ways of a strange *senhora*.

But the strange *senhora* cared not at all. For her Madeira would never be quite the same again—for she had found those hidden beautiful things that the babbling of many tongues shuts out.

A. D. F. L.

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The Visit to Roaring Brook

EVERY state, and almost every county, of New England, has its Roaring Brook,—a mountain streamlet overhung by woods, impeded by a mill, encumbered by fallen trees, but ever racing, rushing, roaring down through gurgling gullies, and filling the forest with its delicious sound and freshness; the drinking-place of home-returning herds; the mysterious haunt of squirrels and blue-jays; the sylvan retreat of school-girls, who frequent it on summer holidays, and mingle their restless thoughts, their overflowing fancies, their fair imaginings, with its restless, exuberant, and rejoicing stream.

Fairmeadow had no Roaring Brook. As its name indicates, it was too level a land for that. But the neighboring town of Westwood, lying more inland, and among the hills, had one of the fairest and fullest of all the brooks that roar. It was the boast of the neighborhood. Not to have seen it was to have seen no brook, no waterfall, no mountain ravine. And, consequently, to behold it and admire was Kavanagh taken by Mr. Churchill as soon as the summer vacation gave leisure and opportunity. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, and Alfred, in a one-horse chaise; and Cecilia, Alice, and Kavanagh, in a carryall, . . . Over warm uplands, smelling of clover and mint; through cool glades, still wet with the rain of yesterday; along the river; across the rattling and tilting planks of wooden bridges; by orchards; by the gates of fields, with the tall mullein growing at the bars; by stone walls overrun with privet and barberries; in sun and heat, in shadow and coolness,—forward drove the happy party on that pleasant summer morning.

At length they reached the Roaring Brook. From a gorge in the mountains, through a long, winding gallery of birch, and beech, and pine, leaped the bright, brown waters of the jubilant streamlet; out of the woods, across the plain, under the rude bridge of logs, into the woods again,—a day between two nights. With it went a song that made the heart sing likewise—a song of joy, and exultation, and freedom; . . .

The little party left their carriages at a farmhouse by the bridge, and followed the rough road on foot along the brook; now close upon it, now shut out by intervening trees. Mr. Churchill, bearing the basket on his arm, walked in front with his wife and Alfred. Kavanagh came behind with Cecilia and Alice. The music of the brook silenced all conversation; only occasional exclamations of delight were uttered,—the irrepressible applause of fresh and sensitive natures, in a scene so lovely. Presently, turning off from the road, which led directly to the mill, and was rough with the tracks of heavy wheels, they went down to the margin of the brook.—From "Kavanagh," by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

THE MASK, *by Dyalma Stultus*

DYALMA STULTUS is an Italian painter who was born at Trieste, where he still lives. Five of his pictures, including "The Mask," are exhibited in this year's Biennial Exhibition at Venice.

The subject of this present work is of an extreme simplicity: a young girl, quietly seated alone, a mask lying on a table, on which she rests her arm. This simple composition is full of interest, so skillful is the arrangement of flat rectangular surfaces and curves, of the broad planes of light and shade against which the figure is posed.

The composition shows an assured technique, a strongly developed sense of pattern and rhythm, and a capacity for obtaining a rich and varied effect with economy of means.

The Waterfall

FOR miles we slid and joggled down a steep
And rock-strewn way, so sheer, so rough that all
The driver's skill was taxed to hold the road.
Forgotten then was all our keen
Delight in roadside clusters of the pale
Pink laurel which had called us from our homes;
Forgotten, too, the brook that played at hide
And seek among the trees.

Half down the hill a timely "thank-you-ma'am"
Gave welcome pause. And thus unwittingly
We caught a sight that made our spirits leap,
A narrow waterfall of noble depth—
Deep hidden in the woods and only to
Be seen, by nature's chance or man's intent
When resting on that timely "thank-you-ma'am"—
Not one broad curving fall like that which flows
Across a man-made dam, but many falls
That dropped from ledge to ledge, each sparkling with
The intermittent rays of westing sun
That filtered through the foliage, and with
Exploding prisms where the water struck
Each tiny pool.
Entranced we gazed and felt
The soft caress of spray, wind-borne, and cool.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

A Wealth of Colors on Arran

THERE is nothing to be noted of our voyage down the loch, when we were making for Arran, or Ar-rinn, 'the sharp land of pinnacles.'

It is well to lead up by easy stages to Arran, for, although it is an island only some twenty miles long by seven wide, it is so packed with beauty and romance, that artists, writers, poets, historians, and seekers after ancient stones and bones, go there year after year.

Looked at from some distance up the Clyde, Arran is blue. I have seen it many times a cobalt peak standing out above the brown and dark-green point of Bute. But when you get close to the island there is a wealth of colours and a hundred changing moods.

The blue peak becomes sorted out into great groups of hills, which rise right across the centre, from Goatfell, some 2900 feet high, at the northern end, down to lesser mountains at the south.

These mountains have been aptly described as titanic; their granite craigs are menacing and overwhelming when you are beneath them, and in imagination you can make them fortresses of some primeval race of giants or gods. . . .

Then again this lovely island has merry times when the sun bursts through and lights the mountains with prismatic colours, while deep purple shadows add mystery to the glens and change the colours as if some vast kaleidoscope was at work. At such times the waters of the Firth sparkle and dance on the rocks and golden-salmon sands.

The waters can be very wonderful when the surface is still, for then the changing depths, or tidal movements, colour the sea with emerald green, lapis-lazuli, mauves of many shades, to apple green, or pale blue-grey in the shallows. To anyone who has a love of colour Arran will give all he most desires.

The beauty of that isle is in its changing moods; sometimes wild and windswept, fierce and rumbling with thunder in the hills, and lashed about her feet with mighty waves that challenge the thunder with their roar.

Then, when evening comes, and you are, as we were, anchored safely under Holy Island, which guards the Bay of Lamlash, the wind will die as suddenly as it came, and you watch the sun setting in a glory of red and gold, . . . while peace covers all those vast craigs and the birds go home to Ailsa Craig, which watches sentry over the Firth, while the mountains sleep. . . .

Briefly, I have tried to picture what we saw and felt on our first visit to Arran, where, anchored in the quiet shelter of that Holy Isle, we felt a gracious sense of comfort and repose. . . .

Brodick is the "resort" of Arran, and also the modern castle is the seat of the proprietor, whom we can thank for keeping the island free from modern villas, boarding-houses and such like.

The walks and climbs from Brodick are among the finest on all the Clyde if you want grandeur and wild ruggedness, and are only to be equalled by those from Loch Ranza on the northwest end of the island.

To this loch we sailed the following day, and as we drifted past Glen Sannox, the full deep violet colour of the valley and of the further hills was seen to perfection. The nearest hills looked flat and sheer up into a mass of cloud, which seemed anchored to the peaks, while in the water all this picture was reversed, distorted with wavy lines that dazzled as they changed their shape on the gentle swell caused by some steamer headed for the point of Bute.

Thus we sailed and drifted by turn in that invigorating air until we rounded the Cock of Arran, and so into Kilbrennan Sound to Loch Ranza.

Now, since no book about Scotland is complete without quoting Sir Walter Scott, and since his lines about Loch Ranza are better than mine would be, I give them:

On fair Loch Ranza streamed the early day.
Thin wreaths of cottage smoke are upward curled
From the lone hamlet which her island bay
And circling mountains sever from the world.
And there the fisherman his sail unfurled,
The goat-herd drove his kids to steep Ben-Ghoil,
Before the hut the dame her spindle twirled,
Counting the sunbeams as she plied her toil. . . .

The Professor got busy with his paints, with the old Royal Castle of Lochranza for the middle of his subject, gloriously set on a narrow sandy peninsula with the water lapping at its feet and the wild crags above. There was a wealth of colour for his box to match. . . .

Lochranza Castle is a ruin, but a sturdy old ruin, now only a thick-walled tower built some five hundred years ago, and used as the hunting-box of Scottish kings.—S. HECKSTALL SMITH, in "Isle, Ben and Loch, From the Clyde to Skye." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

"Thine is the kingdom"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING these days of changing world conditions and vacillating material situations—all of them difficult to cope with—one hears very frequently the exclamation, What is this world coming to! And many an erstwhile confident Christian has given reluctant thought to the question, Has God withdrawn from governing His creation, or has He perhaps forgotten to care for His people? Mary Baker Eddy gives a most wonderfully reassuring reply to such questioning on pages 16 and 17 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" where she records the spiritual sense of the Lord's Prayer. The two petitions, "Thy kingdom come," and "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," she interprets: "*Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present,*" and, "*Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme.*" These petitions, in this spiritual interpretation, have both an individual and a universal appeal and application.

Can anything be more comforting than to realize that God is ever present, and that the kingdom of God is come, as Christ Jesus proved by his works when he taught and healed and helped mankind centuries ago? During the intervening centuries, God was not understood as the governing Principle of the universe, nor was His presence or His power clear to humanity. In the teachings of Christian Science these vitally effective spiritual truths challenge and bless alike the devout Christian Scientist and those unused to the Christian religion; hence the appropriateness of the petition, "*Enable us to know*"—that is, enable us to be aware of the fact, and to declare that God governs the universe and man, because He is our sole creator and maintainer.

Christians will readily agree that God is supreme, but they all too frequently fail to manifest a vital conviction that He is able and willing to guide and guard, to lead and govern at all times. Yet this is a provable fact. Whenever mankind places its affairs under the care of omniscient Principle, the omnipotent Ruler of the universe, these affairs improve until a right and proper adjustment is achieved. It is necessary, however, that this be done wholeheartedly. This means one must watch that no reliance is placed on any lesser power. Neither time nor human inventions that are planned outside of the law of God, have any power to adjust our affairs. God alone does this, when we rely on Him, for otherwise we make void our prayerful declaration, "Thine is the kingdom."

Just as one must leave the shade if one would enjoy the warmth of the sun, so must one consciously dwell in the presence of God, leave the government to Him, and then trustingly await right results, knowing that He alone is God and king, and governs rightly. When praising God for the sanctified security obtained under His watchful care, the Psalmist addressed Him as "Lord of hosts, my King, and my God," and farther along in the same Psalm he testified convincingly (Psalms 84:3, 11): "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly." Thus may we confidently expect that no good thing will be withheld from us as individuals, as a family, or as a nation, for, does not He rule His kingdom well? That God's omnipotence and omniscience cannot possibly bring out in His kingdom anything less than perfection will become clear to humanity as its material views are replaced by spiritual conviction.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 331, 332): "As mortals awake from their dream of material sensation, this adorable, all-inclusive God, and all earth's hieroglyphics of Love, are understood; and infinite Mind is seen kindling the stars, rolling the worlds, reflecting all space and Life,—but not life in matter. Wisely governing, informing the universe, this Mind is Truth,—not laws of matter. Infinitely just, merciful, and wise, this Mind is Love,—but not fallible love." Man is God's offspring. He is, therefore, spiritual, he expresses these spiritual truths, and sees divine law and government manifested in peace and harmony. Knowing these facts gives one spiritual confidence, eases the human burden, and one may gratefully experience the relief expressed in the poetic lines,

"I drop my burden at His feet,
And bear a song away."

When one comprehends that infallible Love, "infinitely just, merciful, and wise," is at the helm, in small as in large affairs, the heart is blessed with a serene happiness that sums up one's reliance on his God in these confident words (Matthew 6:13): "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Dein ist das Reich"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEI der heutigen unbeständigen Weltlage und den schwankenden materiellen Zuständen—mit denen es aufzunehmen nicht leicht ist—hört man sehr oft ausrufen: Wohin soll das noch führen! Und mancher vordem überzeugte Christ hat sich wider Willen gefragt: Hat Gott aufgehört, Seine Schöpfung zu regieren, oder hat Er vielleicht vergessen, für Sein Volk zu sorgen? Mary Baker Eddy gibt eine wunderbar beruhigende Antwort auf solche Fragen auf Seite 16 und 17 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", wo sie die geistige Bedeutung des Gebets des Herrn anführt. Sie legt die beiden Bitten: „Dein Reich komme", und „Dein Wille geschehe wie im Himmel, also auch auf Erden" so aus: „*Dein Reich ist gekommen; du bist immergegenwärtig*", und: „*Befähige uns zu wissen, daß Gott—wie im Himmel, also auch auf Erden—allmächtig, allerhaben ist*". So geistig ausgelegt enthalten diese Bitten eine Forderung an den einzelnen und an die Allgemeinheit, und sie sind auf einen selber und auf die Allgemeinheit anwendbar.

Gibt es etwas Tröstlicheres als die Erkenntnis, daß Gott immer gegenwärtig ist und daß Gottes Reich gekommen ist, wie Christus Jesus durch seine Werke bewies, als er die Menschen vor Jahrhunderten lehrte und heilte und ihnen half? In den dazwischenliegenden Jahrhunderten verstanden die Menschen nicht, daß Gott das regierende Prinzip des Weltalls ist, noch war ihnen Seine Gegenwart oder Seine Macht klar. In den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft fordern diese äußerst wirksamen geistigen Wahrheiten den aufrichtigen Christlichen Wissenschafter und diejenigen, denen die christliche Religion etwas Ungewohntes ist, gleichermaßen heraus und segnen sie; daher das Angebrachte der Bitte: „*Befähige uns zu wissen*"—d.h. befähige uns, uns der Tatsache bewußt zu sein und zu erklären, daß Gott das Weltall und den Menschen regiert, weil Er unser einziger Schöpfer und Erhalter ist.

Die Christen geben gern zu, daß Gott allerhaben ist; aber sie lassen es nur zu häufig daran fehlen, eine lebendige Überzeugung zu bekunden, daß Er fähig und willens ist, allezeit zu führen und zu behüten, zu leiten und zu regieren, trotzdem dies eine beweisbare Tatsache ist. Sooft die Menschheit ihre Angelegenheiten der Fürsorge des allwissenden Prinzips, des allmächtigen Herrschers des Weltalls, unterstellt, bessern sich diese Angelegenheiten, bis eine rechte und angemessene Berichtigung erreicht ist. Es ist jedoch nötig, dies rückhaltlos zu tun, d.h., man muß darauf achten, daß man sich auf keine geringere Macht verläßt. Weder Zeit noch außerhalb des Gesetzes Gottes geplante menschliche Erfindungen vermögen unsere Angelegenheiten in Ordnung zu bringen. Gott allein tut dies, wenn wir uns auf Ihn verlassen; andernfalls machen wir die Erklärung in unserem Gebet: „Dein ist das Reich" unwirksam.

Gerade wie man den Schatten verlassen muß, wenn man den warmen Sonnenschein genießen will, so muß man bewußt in der Gegenwart Gottes weilen, Ihm die Regierung überlassen und dann vertrauensvoll rechte Ergebnisse erwarten in der Erkenntnis, daß Er allein Gott und König ist und recht regiert. Der Psalmist nannte Gott, als er Ihn für die unter Seiner wachsamen Fürsorge erlangte geheiligte Geborgenheit pries, „Herr Zebaoth, mein König und mein Gott", und weiter unten in demselben Psalm erklärte er überzeugend (Psalm 84, 4; 12): „Er wird kein Gutes mangeln lassen den Frommen". Somit können wir zuversichtlich erwarten, daß uns persönlich, als Familie oder als Volk nichts Gutes mangeln wird; denn regiert Er Sein Reich nicht gut? Daß Gottes Allmacht und Allwissenheit unmöglich etwas Geringeres als Vollkommenheit in Seinem Reich bewirken kann, wird der Menschheit klar werden, wenn an Stelle ihrer materiellen Ansichten geistige Überzeugung tritt.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 331, 332): „In dem Maße, wie die Sterblichen aus ihrem Traum materieller Empfindung erwachen, verstehen sie diesen anbetungswürdigen, allumfassenden Gott und alle irdischen Hieroglyphen der Liebe, und sie sehen, daß das unendliche Gemüt die Sterne erleuchtet, die Welten kreisen läßt, allen Raum und alles Leben—aber nicht Leben in der Materie—widerspiegelt. Dieses Gemüt, das das Weltall weise regiert und unterweist, ist die Wahrheit, —nicht Gesetze der Materie. Dieses Gemüt, das unendlich gerecht, barmherzig und weise ist, ist die Liebe—aber keine unzuverlässige Liebe". Der Mensch ist Gottes Sprößling. Er ist daher geistig; er drückt diese geistigen Wahrheiten aus und sieht das göttliche Gesetz und die göttliche Regierung in Frieden und Eintracht bekundet. Die Kenntnis dieser Tatsachen gibt einem geistiges Vertrauen und erleichtert die menschliche Bürde, so daß man dankbar die Befreiung erleben kann, die in den Zeilen des Gedichts ausgedrückt ist:

„Ich lege meine Last Ihm zu Füßen
Und trage ein Lied davon".

Wenn man versteht, daß die unfehlbare Liebe, die „unendlich gerecht, barmherzig und weise" ist, in kleinen wie in großen Angelegenheiten am Steuer ist, ist das Herz mit einer ungetrübten Freudigkeit gesegnet, so daß es seinen Verlaß auf seinen Gott vertrauensvoll in die Worte zusammenfaßt (Matth. 6, 13): „Denn dein ist das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit".

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Child With a Duck

ONE golden breathless moment they do not move.
A chubby hand held out
Hovers just a tiny space above
The yellow beak. About
The two of them the summer grasses blow;
Familiar trees stand high.
But this! That a page from a picture book could grow
So large, could walk right by!
She stands before him, squarely in his way,
And stops to look her fill.
But now he shifts his weight, begins to sway
On two short legs until
The movement is a steady rolling walk.
The spell of silence ends.
A pealing laugh, a quacking kind of talk
Rings out. The two are friends.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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The Idaho Club—A Venture in Emergency Housing

Parents — Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

For a Student Overflow

How University of Idaho Solved the Problem Quickly and at Low Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Idaho

SUPPOSE you were administering a state university faced with an enrollment increase of 200 students beyond its maximum housing facilities for 2200. Construction of a new dormitory is absolutely out of the question, and all available rooms in private homes in your university town of 4000 population are taken. Suppose further that the 200 prospective newcomers were young men with an abundance of ambition but a woeful lack of funds, most of them having applied for part-time work.

What would you do, with only two months remaining before the opening of your fall term? Would you find some way of helping those youngsters realize their higher educational dreams, or would you take the easier course and turn them away?

The president and board of regents of the University of Idaho were confronted with this problem last year. They chose the first alternative, and dug down into the bag of standard administrative tricks for a novel and highly practical solution. What they visualized as the answer to their dilemma is now operating as a successful venture in emergency housing—the Idaho Club.

Swift Increase In Numbers

Swift increase in student numbers had brought about the housing situation which last year demanded prompt and drastic action at the University of Idaho. From a predepression total of approximately 1900 students in the fall of 1929, enrollment had increased to 2300 in 1934-35. This increase consisted almost entirely of men.

Further complicating the problem was the fact that depression had struck Idaho particularly hard. This was relieved to some extent in 1932, when university authorities turned two old residence halls into student co-operatives, later adding two more to help take care of the increasing enrollment. These "co-op" houses were able to lower board and room costs to as little as $17 per month per man, the university charging only enough room rent to cover operating and maintenance expenses.

In June, 1935, it was apparent that enrollment the following fall would be greater by approximately 200 more men students. Every university residence, all the 20 Greek letter residences, and all available rooms in private homes were filled, without that increase. State appropriations for a new dormitory were out of the question, and despite every effort to take advantage of federal loans and grants for building purposes, hope for assistance from that quarter finally had to be abandoned.

Idaho's president and the board of regents decided as a last resort to build a temporary dormitory, using local university funds which could be scraped together for that purpose. Housing space had to be available in a hurry, and at a reasonable price to new students. These two main factors led to the building of the Idaho Club.

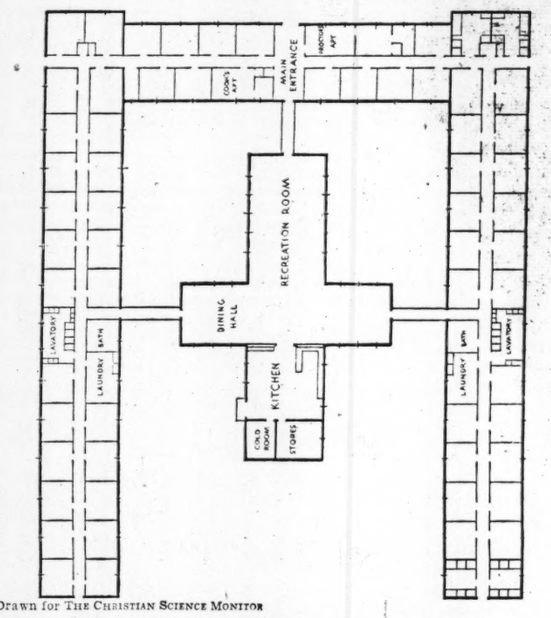
Operated On Co-operative Basis

This democratic and workable club is a well-built frame dormitory, essentially temporary, but modern in every respect. It provides excellent living accommodations for 118 men students, a proctor and his wife, and a cook. It was built in 30 days at a cost of $29,000, including all equipment. Operated on a co-operative basis, board and room amount to $17 per month per man. Yet from this amazingly low figure come revenues which will return to the university its $29,000 investment in five years. Impossible? Not at all.

The Idaho Club is an extensive one-story structure adjoining the campus. Its main part is shaped like a "U," 179 feet long by 154 feet wide, divided down its entire length by a four-foot hall. Opening on this hallway are 59 two-man study rooms, comfortable and well arranged despite the fact that they are only 10 feet square. Each is equipped with a built-in wardrobe and drawers, steel doubledeck bed, two study tables, and two chairs.

Also in this part of the building are two large combination washrooms and toilets, lined on three sides with adjoining washbowls, large mirrors, and a glass shelf for toilet utensils; two shower rooms, with a room for dressing and an enclosed leak-proof shower; two laundry rooms, with electric washing machines, irons, and ironing boards; proctor's apartment, consisting of two rooms and bath; and a room and bath for the cook.

Inside of the main "U" and connected to it with covered passageways is a cross-shaped addition. This houses the living room, dining room, kitchen, walk-in refrigerator, and food storage room. The living room is nicely furnished with rugs, davenports, easy chairs, radio, and piano. Eight-man tables are used in the dining room. The kitchen equipment includes a large coal range, steam cookers, an up-to-date electric oven, food mixer, steam table, and other conveniences. The walk-in refrigerator provides ample space for storage of meats and other perishable foods.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Floor Plan of Idaho Club Dormitory, Idaho University

Every detail in the construction and equipping of the Idaho Club was handled by the university department of buildings and grounds. Actual construction began August 13. The building was fully occupied when fall classes convened September 19.

Temporary But Not Flimsy

A young engineer of the university buildings and grounds staff began plans July 1. Carpenters had little use for any tools other than hammers in erecting the building, as all sawing was done from blue prints with a high-speed electric saw. Yet with all this speed, the Idaho Club is neither flimsily nor poorly built. Admittedly temporary, it is nevertheless built to last 50 years, if need be.

The entire structure is set above the ground on concrete footings. Two by eight floor joists, 16 inches apart, support a subfloor of fir shiplap, a layer of building paper and the finish of vertical-grain fir. Showers, laundry rooms and cooler have cement floors. The lavatories and kitchen are floored with linoleum.

Inside walls are finished with fir veneer board, shellacked and varnished in natural color. The dining and living rooms and the proctor's apartment are finished with knotty white pine paneling. Outside walls are insulated with Celotex, and covered with rustic siding. Light-colored insulation board is used throughout for ceilings. Roofs are shingle covered.

The building is steam heated, from the university's central heating plant a half block distant. Plumbing and wiring meet standard building specifications. Light and water also are furnished by the university.

The building alone cost $23,000. The $6000 total for equipment was held down by the fact that some old equipment from other residence halls was used, enabling the latter to buy replacements. Included in this category are the double deck beds, chairs, steam table, electric oven and food mixer.

Completely equipped, the Idaho Club cost approximately $240 per person housed. Permanent dormitories of the type common on the west coast approximate $1200 per resident.

To Recover Cost In Five Years

Local funds and reserves administered by the board of regents made possible the financing. The five-year plan adopted will find the university breaking even on the whole deal in five years. At the end of the time, the Idaho Club will be written off the books, and the building either razed or turned over to other uses on a salvage basis.

Each man living in the club pays the university a weekly rental of $1.25, or $45 a year. Income over five years will total approximately $26,000, figuring the building filled to capacity, almost a foregone conclusion considering the rates. Placing a conservative estimate of $8000 on the salvage value of the building and equipment at the end of five years, the margin remaining to cover heat, lights, water and the $3000 balance of the original investment should be ample, university officials believe.

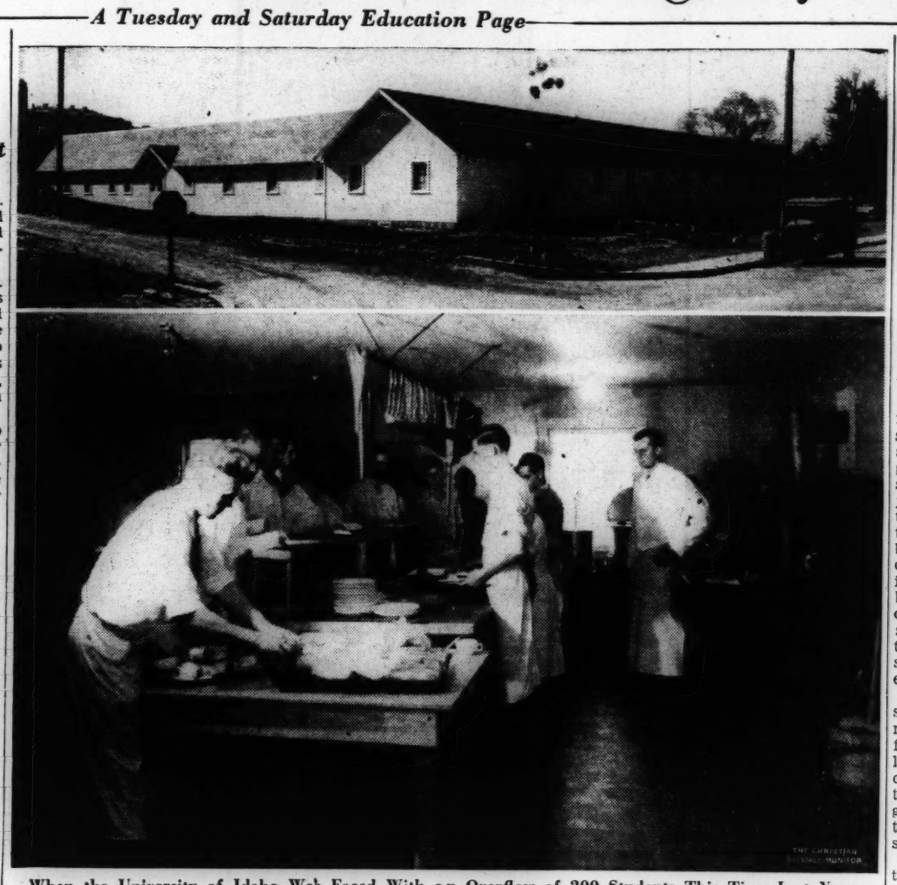
Men living at the club pay their cook's wages, buy all food supplies and do all their own work. Each paying boarder pays $1 a month to the student manager, who turns it over in a lump sum each month to the university. This money goes into a revolving fund to cover necessary repairs and replacements on equipment. This fund will bring in approximately $1150 a year, which should be sufficient to prevent any losses to the University on that score.

Men living at the club this year are delighted with the arrangement, and proud of their group. Their board and room cost is only $150 a year apiece, and they insist they are getting far more for their money than students in the regular residence halls and Greek letter houses.

Work is shared by all on a rotation basis which comes to only one week out of six, and then only amounts to about four hours a day. A waiting list of 100 or more is checked carefully when vacancies occur, thus giving the advantages of the club to the most deserving and needy.

A young faculty member and his wife live at the club as proctor and hostess. This plan, used at the other co-operatives as well, works excellently for all concerned, university authorities have found. The faculty couple receive board and room as compensation. The cook also helps look after the welfare of "her boys" much as a housemother would. For that reason, care is taken to choose cooks who are about as old as the boys' mothers.

The co-operative movement on the Idaho campus was born of the depression. Five such groups are now operating in university-owned or leased buildings. The Idaho Club, although a co-op, was built to meet an emergency housing problem. That it has been highly successful everyone at Idaho will testify.



When the University of Idaho Was Faced With an Overflow of 200 Students This Time Last Year, It Built the Idaho Club to Meet the Emergency and Save the New Applicants From the Disappointment of Being Turned Away. The Picture Above Shows the Sturdy Temporary Dormitory That Was Completed in One Month. Below Is a Group of the Men Who Run the Club on a Co-operative Basis. Here They Are Seen Doing Their One-Week-in-Six Turn at Kitchen Duty

Needed in Skilled Trades

Students Flood Business Courses Instead

Washington

Too many high school and vocational students are studying shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping and too few are studying salesmanship and certain trades, according to an Associated Press report.

These are some of the conclusions growing out of studies being made by the division of vocational education of the Office of Education.

As a typical illustration selected at random from the scores of city studies that have been made, one city showed 350 high school boys and girls who took shorthand in those schools last year. Of these, 88 got jobs using shorthand without further training. Many of the others continued their study of the subject in business colleges. The jobs that some of the others got were: One went into the navy, one is a baker, one a bookkeeper, one a file clerk, ten office helpers, one mechanic, three salesmen, one service station attendant, three skilled laborers, one stock clerk, two truck drivers and eight unskilled laborers.

But where 88 of these high school graduates got jobs as stenographers, 522 of those who graduated from the high schools of that city last year went into stores as clerks or sales people. This represented a tenth of all that city's high school graduates of last year. And only 20 took high school courses in retail selling.

Experts of the Office of Education estimate that 500,000 youngsters are taking stenographic courses this year in public schools and that another 200,000 are being trained by private business colleges. They figure that some 350,000 prospective stenographers are being graduated from these schools this year. But there are just about 150,000 stenographic jobs a year to be filled. And 95 per cent of the stenographers have more than high school training. They figure that about 120,000 will find places in stores. And only some 25,000 high school students are enrolled in salesmanship classes.

No exact figures are available, but somewhere between a fourth and a fifth of the high school students were set down by education officials as taking commercial courses. About 600,000 are studying bookkeeping.

Why 90 Per Cent Were Fired

One curious report turned up by the studies came from one of the big industries. It said that only 10 per cent of those it fired were discharged because of lack of skill or faulty workmanship. Ninety per cent of those who were fired went out because of poor social training—failure to get along with other employees, inability to deal with the public, and similar reasons.

The same industry reported that 20 per cent of those who were not promoted failed to receive promotions because of lack of skill. Eighty per cent of them were held back because of social faults.

Of skilled trades, an analysis of the work of the vocational education division for last year, recently completed, said: "This year for the first time for a number of years it has been impossible for the well-organized vocational departments and trade schools to supply the demand for trained graduates in many of the skilled trades. Many schools found it necessary to limit enrollment because of lack of facilities for training, although there was an insistent demand on the part of employers for additional skilled help."

No details were provided regarding just what trades these were, or in what cities the shortages existed. Various reports have come to the Commerce Department recently of shortages in several cities of certain types of skilled workmen in certain localities. Similar reports have come to the Labor Department.

Better Tie-Up Needed

Labor Department experts and those of the American Federation of Labor say, however, that the problem is largely one of getting skilled workers moved from places where there are no jobs to other localities where they are needed.

There is no direct, central tie-up between the vocational training division, which is co-operating with the states in training some 1,500,000 persons to work, and the United States employment service, whose function it is to find jobs for persons. Such working together as they do is left altogether to the initiative of the local officers of the two services.

Armchair Traveling

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GOOD many of you probably indulge in the joys of armchair travel. At least we hope you do. In any case you will probably find some good suggestions in the "international" project described by our first speaker.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

I wonder if I may join the members of the Round Table? I am deeply interested in their progress, as I have been formerly a member of the Mail Bag, and what lovely friends I did make! I am still in my twenties, am married, but am just as young and merry as ever.

What made me feel the urge to write to you today was the article written in Tuesday, July 7's issue, "Wish I Had Time to Read," by Millicent Taylor, and especially the paragraph "'I read because I love to travel, but can't get away,' said a girl, . . . 'I like to become familiar with a country and its people, just as if I were living in it for a while. I learn its customs and background, and enjoy its art. I have gone from country to country in this way, year after year, and had some grand "trips."'"

A wonderful suggestion this, and one I have been working out in about the same manner. I have a large scrapbook I call "International," with the country portrayed by the language, costume and flag, and with scenery typifying its uniqueness. These are taken from the Monitor. I had the pleasure of having this book in a recent Monitor display. As I had not had a language of the Philippine Islands in the book, I was delighted to have the opportunity, in talking to a native of that land who was interested in the display, to write The Lord's Prayer in the Illacano dialect. Then to have him read it aloud was quite an interesting experience.

I also add to this "travel," "Art," a book I compiled with the pictures of all, or as many of the old Master Artists as suggested on the Art Page of the July 7 Monitor. Through these I am becoming acquainted with the moods that have dominated European artists as of old. The "Family Group in a Landscape" portrays Frans Hals's Dutch nationality by his figures, round, plump, happy independent folk as the Dutch are usually known. Whereas, El Greco, for instance, is known more by the long and narrow features in the faces of his painted characters. In this way I have become acquainted with the customs and art of the olden times. I have also reached many countries by having correspondents in different sections of the continents, and thus have "visited" with bygone authors, and had an opportunity to accept a small set of books with their lives and their poetry, or fiction compiled together, through an advertiser in the Monitor. In this way there is little left undone "internationally."

The discussions about the Round Table have been great to "hear" as the young man wrote about the trip through England and back to Amsterdam, Holland. What a wonderful idea the Youth Hostels are, and to have them start here in America should inspire the "Youth" of today all the more.

With the hope of learning more of international customs and ideas, I ask to be included as another member of "Our Youth Round Table." (Mrs.) M. L. T.

* * *

Another Country Steps Up

New Zealand

Dear Chairman:

I think I am first in from that little known country, New Zealand. I am writing to tell you of a club we are conducting here. Its objects are, according to the rules, to provide a social circle congenial to its members and to encourage constructive thinking on local, national, and international problems of the day. We meet once every two weeks, in the homes of the various members in turn, and the first hour is devoted to serious discussion or debate and the second to purely social activities—games and competitions. In this connection we find the Monitor most useful. It has been almost my only source of information for our discussions and I notice that the hosts and hostesses generally use games from the "Party Fun" corner of the Daily Features Page.

Some of the topics we have discussed either in debate or in round table form have been "Drink and Other Social Problems of Young People," "Problems of the Far East," "That Pacifism Is the Only Cure for War," "Nationalism versus Internationalism," "Should Women Be Encouraged to Enter the Professions?" "Should We Buy British Goods Exclusively," so you see we made use of a diversity of subjects. These facts may be of interest to the organizer of a similar club, and I see by our columns there are several such.

By the way, I should like to write again in a few weeks and tell you all of the, to us, important political and industrial changes which are at present almost convulsing the country. Cheerio to all Round Tablers.

(Mr.) J. N. O.

* * *

Indeed we are glad to welcome New Zealand to the Round Table. And we'll be waiting for that other talk you promise us, Mr. O.

* * *

Righting Wrong Impressions

England

Dear Round Tablers:

Having derived much pleasure and interesting information from the letters, I felt that I, too, should like to co-operate with you. With so much to say, I wondered what to tell. I wanted to write something helpful for all. Not to correct a wrong national impression, but this incident may throw some light on how a wrong individual impression was changed.

A young girl found her work brought her into contact with many poor factory people. Though she loved them, they were apt to scorn her and play her up, making work generally unpleasant. This was due to the fact that the position she held was superior to theirs, although she was younger and less experienced.

At first she became disheartened and her work appeared unpleasant, but on reflection she realized that it was better to stand up to them, and partake of their fun, and their work.

So each time an unfriendly remark was passed in her presence a loving answer was quietly returned. Each time an unpleasant look came her way, it was met with a friendly glance and smile. Willingness to help all with every little task at any time, soon won her not only friendliness and respect, but it banished every difficulty, and real comradeship was established. Less selfishness and more unselfishness reigned. So a very unhappy condition was changed to a harmonious one, by correcting wrong impressions, and work once more became a joy instead of mere drudgery.

(Miss) D. H. M.

* * *

Miss D. M. gives us "the proof of the pudding." We thank you for sharing this experience. It is a big thing that the young girl of this story has done—with influences more far-reaching than she or any of us can know.

Cheerio . . . *Chairman*

From a Principal to His Class

Some Thoughts on the Meaning of Education

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE acquisition of facts is a small part of the makeup of an educated person. There is a grain of truth in Johnny's statement. "I don't like to go to school because it breaks up the day so!"

Many educators today prefer the word "cultured" in place of "educated." A cultured person is one who has a broad outlook, who is tolerant of another's point of view, who looks for the beauties of life instead of the ugliness, who is eager to acquire new knowledge, and who lives by the Golden Rule.

The following is a bit of advice given by a principal to a class leaving his school. It was thus he defined the meaning of education:

Education is a four syllable word which means much more than we usually think. If we would think more of being fair, honest, true, and kind than we do of getting facts, we would stand a better chance of becoming educated in the finest sense of the word.

Some people think the chief purpose of an education is learning how to make a living. I would have you know that the real purpose of an education is to teach us how to live worthily and be happy.

You do not have to go to school to be educated. Schoolhouses, teachers, books and examinations are only a part of getting an education. They are a great help, and we are proud that our country does so much for us. You should know that great men and women worked for many years that we can have our public school system which is free, tax-supported, publicly controlled, compulsory and nonsectarian.

If you wish to know the meaning of education, study those people who seem most worthwhile. They have learned to be kind, to be open-minded. They try to be fair. They do their duty in community affairs, and are honest in dealing with their fellow men. They are eager to gain knowledge. They read good books, magazines and newspapers. They work hard at their daily tasks and use their leisure time wisely.

Educaation is a life-long process of learning how to live, and if you try to learn how to live better, each year of your life you will become better educated.

If I were to give you advice, I would say do not try to be something you are not. Simplicity, honesty, earnestness, and a sense of humor are solid foundation stones for the life you are building.

You boys and girls are the nation of tomorrow, and many are the problems you will have to face. As you love your country endeavor to constantly make yourselves better citizens that your country may become a better one. That is education and the road to real happiness. H. S. P.

To Encourage Reading

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Helping children to give costume parties and plays built around good books stimulates interest. Children love masquerade parties and will read eagerly in order to portray the characters clearly.

* * *

Clipping pictures or items of interest about books and authors and teaching the child to make a scrapbook of them is helpful. He can also be encouraged to watch for clippings himself.

* * *

If you teach the child to read book reviews of good books and supply him with book catalogs which he may learn to use, he will know what he wants when he can buy a book or when he goes to the library

* * *

Discussing books with children while they are helping with the household tasks, is a good work way to rouse their desire to read, and also makes the housework easier.

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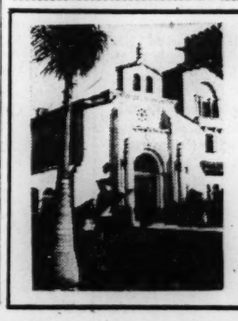
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Sunday Schools Seen Ending Use Of 'Foreigner'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—There will be no room for the word "foreigners" in the talk and thoughts of children when Sunday Schools have their right place in education, the Rev. S. W. Hughes, secretary of the National Free Church Council of England and Wales, told the twelfth World's Sunday School Convention which concluded here recently.

In welcoming the delegates, Nils Hjelmtveit, Norwegian Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, claimed that this convention might do more for peace than the political meetings.

Work for Peace

Replies were made by Sir Harold V. Mackintosh, Halifax, England, president of the World's Sunday School Association, and Rev. Chester S. Miao, Shanghai, China, secretary of the National Committee for Christian Education in China.

Every morning and evening of a busy week there was a general meeting in the Missionary Hall. Addresses were given by the Rev. George A. Mills of Glasgow, the Very Rev. Garfield H. Williams, Dean of Manchester, England, Dr. Willard Lyon of China, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian Evangelist and Social Reformer.

Reaching Youth

Miss Dorothy A. Cadbury of Birmingham outlined the work being done in England for youth. Many young people, she said, do not come to church because the sermons do not touch upon today's problems, but if they are approached upon social questions and asked to help, they are most willing and eager to help others and to serve. The idea of service, she believed, has a great appeal for them.

The Rev. Vasil Furnadjieff, of Bulgaria, said the young people of Bulgaria are historically minded. They have now been happy to learn that they are not responsible for past happenings, but can start work now and pass away from dreams to practical doings. The great work is to help this transfer from dreams to practical acts.

Interest in Bible

Bulgarian young people, the speaker continued, are right between two standpoints of world reasoning and deep mysticism, they must learn to worship with their minds and not only with their hearts. Interest in the Bible has been awakened.

Rev. Nils Dahlberg, Evangelical National Missionary Society, Stockholm, also spoke about the need for personal contact in order to come to know and understand young people. When the young people will not come to us, he said, we must go out to meet them, we must go out among them all.

How to Live

He mentioned how one young man had said young people thought the church just taught old people how to die; now he had come to understand Christ had come to help young people to live.

A clergyman from Sweden asked if anyone present could help him by telling about how they had taken up the problem of attracting youth to the church. He was advised to try to organize the boys for some social work as a first step.

A delegate from Florida, United States, said he had found it advisable to establish personal contacts with young people through games and so on, then an opportunity might come, when the young would of themselves turn to him for advice and this might be a first step to draw them to Christ. From South Africa was given the experience of social gatherings in a home, just friendly, informal evenings; they had been steppingstones.

China

At the China Mission College the audience mostly consisted of students. Rev. Cameron P. Hall, Madison, Wisconsin, Presbyterian University Church and Student Center, University of Wisconsin, was the leader of a Youth Council. One subject was "A Christian Youth Movement." Dr. Percy R. Hayward, Chicago, brought a message from a recent meeting at Lakeside, Ohio, by young people, men and women representing some 40 different churches and organizations, who two years ago had come to realize they must be concerned about the world in which they live.

Japan

Dr. Kagawa spoke about Sunday School work in Japan, and began by saying: "In countries where Christianity is the leading religion we know that most new church members come from the Sunday Schools. Even in Japan there are about 20,000 new baptisms a year and more than 50 per cent are from Sunday Schools, or are persons who have been in Sunday Schools at some time. The child needs Christ and the child is the best evangelist, therefore, the Sunday Schools are the hope of Japan."

The convention was told that in Australia they have Sunday School classes by correspondence in order to reach lonely children and also a radio class.

British Support Lacking For New Sultan of Sulu

MANILA, Aug. 24 (AP)—Sultan Wasit of Sulu, new spiritual ruler of Filipino Mohammedans, was reported to be feeling uneasy today after he was informed British Borneo would not recognize him unless the Philippine Government does.

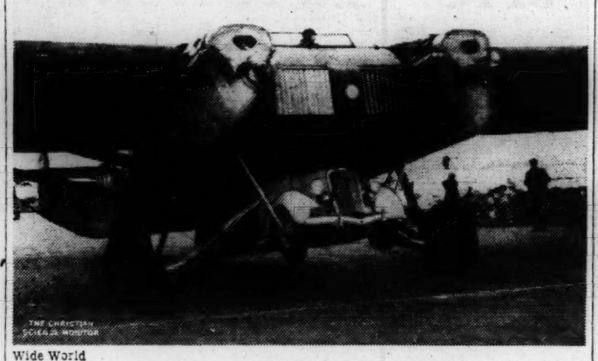
The Philippine Commonwealth has already decided not to recognize the new Sultan. British recognition involves an annual $5000 rental for lands in British Borneo.

Wasit summoned a conference of Moro religious leaders at Jolo immediately receiving a letter from the Governor of British Borneo. It was indicated the Sultan would send missions to Borneo and Manila to seek recognition.

Peach Crop Below 1935

The crop reporting board at Washington says the 1936 peach crop will be about 43,000,000 bushels, approximately 10,000,000 less than in 1935.

Carries Its Load in the Wing



Wide World

Giant Twin-Motored Upperen-Burnelli Plane

Piloted by Lou Reichers, It Is Seen Carrying Aloft a Ford Car and Zeke Meyer, Its Driver

Wing Design of Airplane Approved by Federal Bureau

Aviation Comment

In aviation, every once in a while, as in other lines of endeavor, a design arrives on the scene which cannot be checked by established formulas. As might be envisioned, for instance, when the "wingless" autogiro arrived in a world of fixed wing planes. Until the unconventional design can be checked as airworthy by the powers that be, in the case of the United States the Department of Commerce, the design usually waits on the doorstep.

The Upperen-Burnelli plane is just such a case. The design, the claims of which were recently granted by the Department, is the invention of Vincent J. Burnelli, an aeronautical designer. The Burnelli plane is a flying wing in which the passenger and baggage compartments are inside the wing rather than a fuselage supported in the air by a wing as in the case of a typical plane. The tail of the Burnelli plane mounts only the controls for the flights of the plane and in no sense contains storage space.

More Space

The main purpose of the Burnelli design is to provide a very large cargo and passenger space without aerodynamic sacrifice and contributing important structural advantages. From wind tunnel tests the Burnelli plane designers found that the cabin provided 25 per cent of the life of the plane while the wing surface contributed the remainder.

The department, through its National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, took the Burnelli plane into the testing laboratories at Langley Field. As a result the N. A. C. A. approved a 75-25 per cent load distribution applied to the UB-14 type of plane, a production model, which will permit a lift of 3600 pounds throughout the full flight range. This life, of course, accounts for the total body structure and power plant weight.

An Advancement

This official recognition is a substantial advancement for the Burnelli designers and required a long and concentrated effort on their part to have it accepted. Former planes of this type were subject to a waiver in this respect which kept them from getting the inherent structural benefit of their design.

The Burnelli company is now working on a larger three-engined sectional design development, which comprises an airfoil cabin section of double the width of the present model. Improved design and research on this new craft shows that the cabin in the larger plane will provide approximately 40 per cent of the gross lift. This is an increased contribution to basic design efficiency and economy.

From this new design development it appears that the multi-engined flying wing planes visualized by the cover artists on some of the newest mechanical magazines may not be so far fetched after all.

* * *

New Zeppelin Line

The rule that "nothing succeeds like success" appears to be working out very well in the case of the German zeppelin Hindenburg. With the announcement that the passenger accommodations are to be enlarged on the Hindenburg comes word that the Dutch are seriously considering a zeppelin line to the Netherlands East Indies.

According to Gerd Achgelis, German stunt flier who arrived in the United States last week to attend the National Air Races in Los Angeles, the next zeppelin built, after the sister ship to the Hindenburg is completed, will be destined for the Amsterdam-Batavia-Australia route. A Dutch group including K. L. M., which operates the present service to the Far East, has been formed to start the zeppelin line which is expected to be in operation within two years, he said.

Mr. Achgelis emphasized that even though zeppelins have a lower speed than heavier-than-air craft they would save time by their ability to fly non-stop. Eliminated also would be the score of arrangements which now must be made with foreign governments for landing rights. Actually, he said, one stop would be made on the way at a commercially strategic point.

Another great advantage of the zeppelin over airplanes, Mr. Achgelis pointed out, would be her ability to carry a greater payload of passengers, mail and express. The newer zeppelins will be able to carry 70 passengers. Not even the greater planes still on the drawing boards contemplate passenger loads like those of the zeppelins.

La Renaissance de l'Artisanat

PARIS—On fait actuellement un gros effort pour sauver l'artisan français, et les vieux métiers manuels qui firent autrefois la gloire de la France.

Cette tradition de l'artisanat est sérieusement menacée de disparition à cause de la place prise par la machine comme moyen de fabrication. Un fait cependant permet de ne pas être trop pessimiste. Précisément à l'heure où la machine envahissait victorieusement les ateliers, des hommes nouveaux ont recueilli les méthodes et les vertus artisanes. Le plus curieux c'est qu'ils n'étaient pas, eux-mêmes, des artisans. C'étaient des artistes, peintres, sculpteurs parfois. Un jour ils ont adopté une matière—la céramique, le verre, le fer, le cuivre, les métaux précieux—ont étudié sa technique et seuls, sans aide, presque sans ambition, par amour, ils se sont mis à créer des chefs-d'œuvre qu'ils exécutaient entièrement de leurs mains, tandis que leur cerveau les concevait. On espère donc en France encourager ces nouveaux artisans et développer le mouvement qu'ils ont déclenché.

De tels hommes se sont manifestés un peu partout. Il est permis de dire cependant qu'en France leur action s'exerce avec une particulière continuité et une exceptionnelle étendue. On les voit se succéder depuis soixante ans dans tous les métiers d'art. La liste en est longue et elle compte beaucoup de noms célèbres. Mais, pour préciser notre pensée, quelques exemples suffiront.

Le potier Auguste Delaherche réunit fort exactement les traits qui caractérisent les grands artisans d'aujourd'hui dont il est d'ailleurs le doyen. Né à Beauvais, dans le nord de la France, d'une famille de bonne bourgeoisie, il semblait destiné à faire un artiste. En sortant de l'École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, il dessina d'abord des modèles. Mais une voix secrète, appel peut-être de la terre natale, cette terre du Beauvaisis que modelèrent tant de potiers, le tourna vers la céramique.

Après s'être fait connaitre à Paris en rénovant la délicate technique du grès, il a regagné sa petite patrie. Dans un village, la Chapelle-aux-Pots, il a construit sa maison, ses ateliers, son four. Il y demeure depuis plus de trente années, loin du monde, tout à sa tâche. Sur le tour, il fait vivre la boule de pâte qu'il a pétrie lui-même. Entre ses doigts la forme naît, les courbes s'équilibrent. C'est un vase plein de grâce. Pour le vêtir d'émail il choisit entre trois cents colorations diverses dont il a élaboré longuement la formule. Les œuvres qu'il crée, où l'on retrouve parfois une transposition toute synthétique de la corolle des fleurs, du bulbe des fruits, valent par le seul rythme des lignes pures, par la beauté des émaux.

Maurice Marinot. Champenois, élève de l'École des Beaux-Arts, est peintre d'abord—il peint et dessine toujours. Mais il éprouva bientôt le besoin de chercher d'autres moyens d'expression. Et il élut le verre. Lui aussi est retourné dans son pays natal. Une fabrique des environs de Troyes l'accueillit. Il y a fait à trente ans le dur apprentissage du métier. Près des fours aveuglants, il y souffle lui-même les pièces admirables qu'il modèle dans la bulle incandescente, qu'il orne ensuite par la gravure à l'acide, par la taille.

Et voici François Decorchemont, un Normand celui-là, issu d'une dynastie de sculpteurs sur bois et qui commença par être sculpteur à son tour et peintre. Après Henri Cros, après Dammonse, il a rénové ou plutôt inventé la pâte de verre. Dans sa villa de Conches, dans l'Eure, il se livre à une singulière alchimie, pilant le cristal, le tintant aux oxydes, en faisant une pâte qu'il applique à froid sur les parois d'un moule de sa composition, soumettant le tout à de hautes températures pour susciter des coupes, des amphores, des éléments de vitraux où, par transparence, des tons subtils se répandent en marbrures, en coulées irrégulières, semblent flotter comme des vapeurs.

Voici enfin Richard Desvallières, descendant d'une lignée de poètes et d'artistes; un délicat qui s'est fait forgeron. Au milieu de la propriété familiale de Seine-Port, près de Paris, il a dressé sa forge. Sur l'enclume, avec le marteau, il travaille le fer rouge, le mue, sous ses coups habiles, en feuillages, en fleurs, en fruits, voire en figures humaines dont il décore ses grilles, son luminaire, ses pièces de mobilier religieux, d'un sobre dessin, à la fois robuste et souple.

Quatre artistes, combien d'autres semblables pourrait-on citer! En eux se révèle une forme toute moderne de l'artisanat. Les conditions économiques de ce temps lui permettront-elles de subsister? Ce point d'interrogation la rend encore plus digne d'intérêt. Mais si les arts manuels refleurissent auprès de la machine—ce qui semble probable—c'est à de tels hommes qu'ils le devront.

[Le texte anglais de cet article paraît sur une autre page.]

Whites in Transvaal Exceed Cape Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Preliminary figures for the last census for the Union show that the total European population on May 5, last year, was 1,979,390. For the first time the Europeans in the Transvaal exceed those in the Cape. In 15 years, the white population of the Union has increased by a third.

The native population is returned at 6,529,784; Asiatics at 215,529, and colored 755,282, bringing the total population to 9,479,985 persons.

Steel Man Defends 'Company Unions'

(Continued from Page 1)

tionships by designating it as a distinctive function of management.

Mr. Young long has been one of the country's outstanding authorities on employee representation. He has supervision over the administration of the labor policies of his company, covering 200,000 employees.

"I don't think that any executive today denies the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively," he continued. "Certainly the right of the employees as a group to a voice in determining wages and working conditions is conceded.

"The only question is the form in which labor is organized.

"The manner of organization determines, for one thing, the problem of the closed or open shop—whether a single group of employees shall determine the right to work for all, regardless of the individual. The industrial union of Mr. Lewis calls for a closed shop. No one can work who is not a member of that union. The employee-representation plan, on the other hand, places no restriction on the right to work."

It is charged by union critics that companies influence the election of employee representatives and so dominate the plan.

"We would not permit this," responded Mr. Young in emphatic rejection of the attack. "It would not be good faith. Our employees immediately would recognize the interference of the company and would distrust the plan. It then would lose all its value.

No Influence Sought

"There is absolutely no intention on the part of the United States Steel Corporation to have any foreman or other management man influence the elections of representatives in any way.

"Incidentally, if at any time a constituency is dissatisfied with one of its representatives, it can by majority vote hold a recall election and put in somebody else.

"In many plants representatives have been elected who are on the other side of the fence from the corporation on the present issue. We know them to be affiliated with the CIO or with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the old union through which Mr. Lewis' steel workers' organizing committee is working.

"These men were elected without obstruction by the corporation and still are serving as representatives and employees.

"What good would it do for us to discharge a representative because he was working for the CIO and against the employee-representation plan of which he is a unit? If we fired him as an employee, he would still be a representative.

"Similarly as to union membership, while we do not want outside unions to come in and organize our plants, we say we have no right to tell an employee, 'We won't have you because you carry a union card.'

"I know of only one man discharged while serving as a representative. He got drunk, attacked his foreman, and it took four or five men to put him out of the mill. He was let out as an employee, not as a representative, and immediately his constituency held an election and recalled him."

Will a representative feel he is endangering his job if he presses views in opposition to company policy That also is a doubt cast on the plan by skeptics.

Freedom of Action

"Our guarantee of freedom of action for representatives is as strong as words can make it," answered Mr. Young. "A representative need be under no fear or threat affecting his employment because of any action of his in the plan.

"If he feels that he has been discriminated against beecause of his course as a representative, he can appeal directly to the president of the company. If not satisfied with the president's decision, he can take his appeal to the State Department of Labor or to the secretary of labor of the United States.

"The findings and recommendations of the state or federal labor officials will be accepted by the company as final and binding."

Labor's power to strike under the plan is disputed by its opponents.

"We don't think any employee-representation plan should take away the right to strike," replied the corporation vice-president.

"If no other means of adjustment has been found, we have a provision calling for arbitration by mutual agreement. Arbitration is not compulsory. The men can strike if they want to. They can refuse to arbitrate when they choose, and so can the company. It is straight 50-50. There are, of course, some things to which the company never would consent, as for instance the election of foremen.

No strikes Called

"No cases have as yet been sent to arbitration, and there have been no strikes."

Whether the workers have real bargaining power under this plan constitutes another query of the dubious.

"I think there is more economic power in the general body of employee representatives than can be marshaled by any trade union," replied Mr. Young.

"Suppose the body of representatives pressed us to arbitrate an issue, and told us, 'Otherwise we are going on strike Sept. 1.' Think how tremendously more powerful that move would be than if the bricklayers or other miscellaneous unions gave us an ultimatum.

"The vacation plan we adopted several months ago represents a distinct win for the employee-representation system. We probably would not have granted vacations now, despite the general spread of the movement and the fact that several of our compeitors had gone in for it, except for the skillful manner in which the demand for vacations was made by our employees through their organization.

"The plan has real bargaining power.

"The day has gone when you, as an executive, can adopt employee representation and then continue to give answers to your employees without the reasons. You simply must justify your acts.

"You can't issue a glittering declaration of socialized policies and not fully carry them out. If you have employee representation, you have an inspection department right in your plant, and if you don't go through with the social policies you promise, your men will throw your failure back at you."

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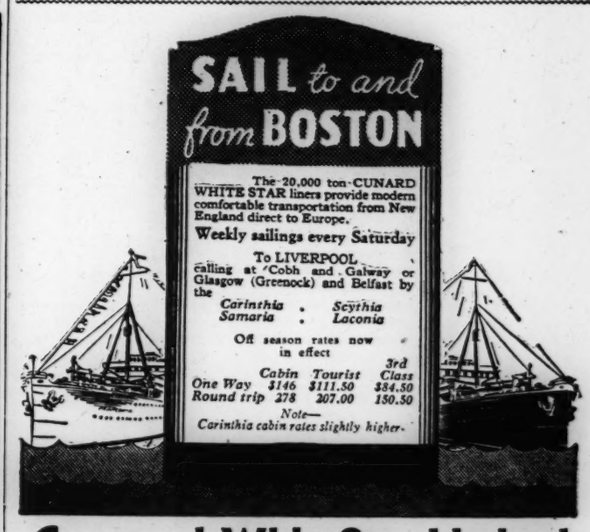
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Bayreuth's Sixtieth Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bayreuth

WITHIN the last few years the Bayreuth Wagner Festival has undergone a decisive change. Though in all essentials it remains intact, the external trappings of the performances show the effects of modern production and of a radically new stage technique. If in 1930 it was still possible to speak of the Bayreuth "Museum," today one is struck by an opposite extreme. In consequence the public of Bayreuth has also changed. The old society which assisted at the performances given under Cosima, or even under Richard Wagner himself, is diminishing, and is usually mystified by these new productions. The younger generation, which had little enthusiasm for Bayreuth's museum style of performance, is attracted by the new tendencies and is actually beginning to form a new public.

All this was much more apparent in this summer's festival than in those of 1933 and 1934. It celebrated the sixtieth year of the Bayreuth theater. Bayreuth's surroundings and the soft hills of the fertile province of Oberfrankau displayed all their charms to greet the numerous strangers. The town itself, with its Renaissance and Baroque palaces—witnesses to a culture many centuries old—was gaily decorated, and the approach to the theater was lined with thousands of people an hour before the commencement of the performance.

The performances began with a revival of "Lohengrin," which had not been given here for 27 years. The new production meant a radical break with the rigid tradition of earlier years.

* * *

The orchestra, chorus and soloists were on the same extremely high level as that of the stage management and décors. Franz Völker sang the title role in "Lohengrin" with a voice that was clear and metallic in the fortes and amazingly soft in the pianos. He is a first-rate actor who made up for his rather un-Lohengrinlike appearance with lively action and skillful characterization. Though far removed from the over-accentuated traditional Wagnerian singing, his solos in the first and second acts were masterly achievements. In the higher registers his accents were almost Italian in timbre. Maria Müller, as Elsa, also sang in a melodious bel canto style, which, though a novelty to Bayreuth, has been in vogue here since 1931, thanks perhaps to Toscanini. Vocally she was in brilliant form and histrionically is an acquisition.

Margarethe Klose as Ortrud and Jaro Prohaska as Telramund supplied somber dramatic contrast. Klose has developed into one of the leading contraltos on the German operatic stage. Her powerful, dark voice has a genuine dramatic quality and in the last scene she proved herself to be an artist on the grand scale. Vocally, Prohaska was a vigorous Telramund. Josef von Manowarda as the King and Herbert Janssen as the Herald completed the cast.

* * *

Under the direction of Furtwängler the performance reached a high degree of finish, and in his accompaniment of the vocal parts more than his usual amount of restraint was apparent. Hidden in the depths of Bayreuth's peculiar amphitheater the orchestra, 140 strong, was superb with its resounding brass, brilliant string tone and the somber color of its woodwind in the second act. An enormous chorus surprised one with the purity of its intonation, lively phrasing and ensemble.

Dr. Emil Preetorius succeeded in eliminating every trace of pseudo-romanticism from the mise en scène. In the delicate pastel shades of the first and last scenes, with a lovely natural representation of the King's Oak, and in the vast architecture of the palace and cathedral, he presented us with enchanting pictures. Heinz Tietjen exercised effectively his art of group management. The nocturnal scene between Ortrud and Telramund was also extremely successful.

The same trio—Furtwängler, Tietjen, Preetorius—set its stamp equally on other performances. In "Parsifal," however, Alfred Roller's décors—which in 1934 appeared so revolutionary—were, compared with results of the present day, not entirely satisfactory. And, though vocally and technically one of the finest singers in Europe, Helge Roswänge was not quite at home in the part of the "Pure Fool." Martha Fuchs gave us a Kundry that was superb both musically and histrionically. Furtwängler's broad, mature interpretation of this score which so attractively combines romantic chromaticism with archaic ecclesiastical modes, reached its climax in the two Preludes and the Good Friday music.

* * *

During four evenings the symbolic drama of the "Ring des Nibelungen" unfolded itself before us. Bayreuth is perhaps the only place where it is possible to concentrate fully on the uninterrupted enjoyment of the Tetralogy. The seclusion of the place, the high quality of the performances, the atmosphere of the theater and especially the long intervals, which permit one to stroll in the adjacent woods, all combine to heighten the general impression.

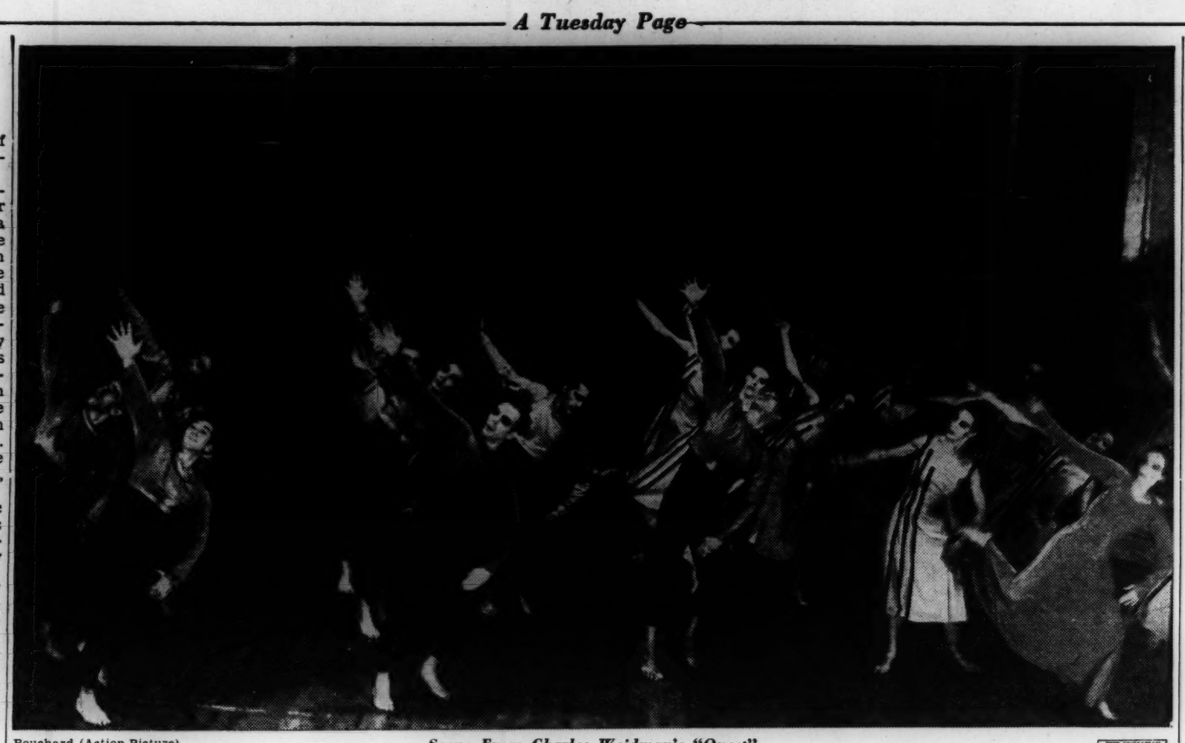
In their essentials the décors and cast were the same as in 1934. Only in the technical employment of Preetorius's stage was there a noticeable improvement.

A distinguished company of singers was on the stage: Maria Müller as Sieglinde and Gutrune, Frida Leider as Brünnhilde, Margarethe Klose as Fricka (new to Bayreuth and majestic in her portrayal of the goddess), Inger Karén as Erda and Liselotte Ammermann as Freia. The tenors were Franz Völker as Siegmund, Max Lorenz as Siegfried (very convincing in the different phases of his part), Fritz Wolff as a scurrilous Loge, and Erich Zimmermann as a diminutive, grotesquely active Mime. Rudolf Böckelmann's Wotan was a magnificent performance. Fafner, Hunding and Hagen were excellently personified by the bass, Josef von Manowarda.

Furtwängler's gradations in the symphonic construction of the music rose in glowing intensity. The "Walküre" was musically and scenically the apex of the four days.

With the exception of "Parsifal," the character of which forbids applause, all the performances were received with enthusiasm by an audience which had come from every quarter of the globe.

Bayreuth has achieved a great artistic success for which Frau Winifred Wagner, mistress and rejuvenating influence of the Festspiele, had paved the way.



Bouchard (Action Picture) *Scene From Charles Weidman's "Quest"*

'Romeo and Juliet' Filmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BY EVERY test of current Hollywood achievement, Metro's "Romeo and Juliet" promises to prove one of the two or three most-discussed films of the year. As a setting for the widely popular Leslie Howard and Norma Shearer in the title roles, Shakespeare's tragedy has been made the basis of a numerously populated action with processionals, fetes and masques. Brawls between the Capulet and Montague factions at times approach the proportions of minor battles involving armed retainers on foot and horseback. Old Shakespeareans may be astonished to see Friar Laurence's cell take on the extensiveness and elegance of a villa, but this is entirely appropriate in a production distinguished for its lavishness.

Endlessly handsome is this pageant-like version, with its choice photography, its brilliant use of black, gray and white values as foundation for its authentic and bold design in costumes and settings. Instrumental and vocal music in the period is used sparingly but with point. At the opening the feud between the noble houses is visualized with a sharpness that sets at once the character of time and place.

* * *

Miss Shearer's performance takes on variety and worth from her devotion to the story, even when that involves putting herself aside as a screen personality. She has the pliability to enter into every indicated mood of Juliet, within the scope of her own talents, never forcing the note beyond her abilities, speaking always out of the thought and emotion implied in the words, imaginative in her tone coloring and clear always in her intent. Her best scenes reflect touchingly Juliet's loneliness and forebodings.

Mr. Howard's performance promises much for his projected appearance as Hamlet, his high note coming, perhaps, in the tragi-philosophic scene with the apothecary. Rather too casual, it would seem, is his keying of the parting at dawn. There Miss Shearer, ever responsive, takes her cue from him. That Mr. Howard is not the best possible choice for Romeo will, in a measure, be canceled by his appeal for his following in whatever he undertakes.

For this reporter the most stirring scenes, after Miss Shearer's "potion" episode, was the duel between John Barrymore and Basil Rathbone as Mercutio and Tybalt, and the dismissal of Tybalt from the ball by Capulet, as played by C. Aubrey Smith and Mr. Rathbone. Mr. Barrymore makes a tour de force of the part of Mercutio, a performance that will be widely praised, though a bit on the florid side in its histrionics.

To be remembered for their rightness are numerous minor characterizations—Ralph Forbes's Paris, Reginald Denny's Benvolio, Conway Tearle's Prince of Verona, Henry Kolker's Friar Laurence, Violet Kemble Cooper's Lady Capulet. George Cukor's direction translates Shakespeare into film terms with a degree of success to be expected of his widely acknowledged abilities.

"Romeo and Juliet" is being shown indefinitely. Boston will see the picture beginning Aug. 30 at the Colonial Theater.

E. C. S.

Stadium Concerts Concluded

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

STADIUM Concerts on the evening of Aug. 18 completed their nineteenth season of ministering to the musical wants of New Yorkers in midsummer, and the last nights of the eight-weeks series were not without their special events and excitements.

On the 14th the largest audience of the summer, numbering more than 16,000, gathered to hear Harold Bauer and Albert Spalding together as soloists. On the 17th some 13,000 assembled in honor of Efrem Zimbalist alone. And then the final night of all, which is an event in itself, attracted a goodly throng of 8000.

At the Bauer-Spalding festivity the former played with breadth and élan the solo part in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto, and the latter attended meticulously to detail in the Violin Concerto of Brahms. At the end pianist and violinist joined forces in the "Kreutzer" Sonata of Beethoven.

Odd as it might seem to try to turn a vast out-of-doors arena into a room for chamber music, the fact is the variations in the sonata, thanks in part to excellently adjusted amplification, were the high spot of the concert. Here both artists played in rare form.

* * *

Mr. Zimbalist, when his turn came, favored his listeners with two concertos—the Sibelius and the Tchaikovsky (which Mischa Elman had also chosen earlier in the Stadium season). Apparently Mr. Zimbalist now has adpoted the Sibelius Concerto as one of his specialties. Though it is a work of undeniable beauty, and a welcome relief from the round of "standard" concertos, it has never appealed greatly to violinists. Mr. Zimbalist played the solo part superbly on this occasion, and was well supported by the orchestra under Willem van Hoogstraten's leadership.

The Tchaikovsky Concerto, which Leopold Auer once pronounced impossible of performance and eventually taught to all his pupils, is, of course, a piece that Mr. Zimbalist mastered with the rest of them and has used in public again and again. On this occasion his reading was quite as notable for sound musicianship and fine taste as for exceeding mechanical adroitness. In response to imperative recalls he added, to orchestral accompaniment, his own delightful "Polish Dance" and an effective "Orientale" by César Cui.

As a whole, the nineteenth Stadium season proved once more that the venerable star system has not been shaken by all the diatribe directed against it. When favorite soloists took part, either singly or in combination, the population turned out to hear them.

* * *

But mere symphony concerts drew audiences at times of less than 2000, and neither opera nor dance programs as a whole prospered greatly, in spite of one "Carmen," with Bruna Castagna, that drew 12,000, and the first appearance of Catherine Littlefield and her Philadelphia Ballet, witnessed by 10,000.

Again, the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London is with us. They opened their engagement at the Martin Beck Theatre on the evening of the 20th with "The Mikado." It is hardly necessary to heap additional praise on this admirable organization. So excellent is the ensemble, both musically and dramatically, and so satisfactory the staging that lack of extraordinary solo voices among the principals is scarcely noticed.

Yet inevitably Martyn Green as Ko-Ko stands out because of the nimbleness and address of his acting, his superfine enunciation whether in speech or in song, and the ease and skillful modulation of his vocalism.

Brock Pemberton has commissioned Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, to write an original play of life within the prison. Warden Lawes in collaboration with Jonathan Finn is now at work on the play, which is based on an original scenario submitted several months ago. "Chalked Out" has been chosen as the play's title.

The Brontës at Malvern

By Harold Hobson

Malvern, Eng.

THE Malvern Festival this year contains one play that has not been seen in the West End of London for more than 100 years, and two others that have never been seen there at all. "The Clandestine Marriage," by George Colman and David Garrick, has not often been revived since its first production in the eighteenth century, and "The Brontës of Haworth Parsonage," by Mr. John Davison, and "Jane Eyre," by Miss Helen Jerome, have not as yet attracted commercial managers, though another of Miss Jerome's adaptations, "Pride and Prejudice," is one of London's greatest current successes.

For this reason much interest was centered on "Jane Eyre," and the eager mood of the audience manifested itself in the applause when the rising of the first curtain revealed a somberly romantic interior of dark oak panels and heavily decorated chairs, with one solitary old lady seated in the middle of the stage, in what was obviously the principal room in Thornfield, the residence of the tremendous Mr. Rochester. Jane Eyre herself entered immediately, and soon the play, after an explanatory conversation between Jane and Mrs. Fairfax, was properly under way.

The first act, though somewhat interrupted by being divided into three scenes, was undeniably effective. An atmosphere of suspense was speedily established, and very quickly Miss Jerome had our flesh creeping with her introduction of Mr. Rochester's wife. This flying start, however, resulted in the disadvantage that Miss Jerome produced her climax almost before she had well dispensed her introduction. In consequence, all that followed afterward seemed rather flat, particularly the quiet scene in the St. John Rivers cottage to which Jane flees on finding that Mr. Rochester has been engaged on making a bigamous marriage with her.

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One of the great merits of Miss Jerome's adaptation of "Pride and Prejudice" is the author's close adherence to the dialogue of the novel. Miss Austen's conversation might almost have been made for the contemporary theater, so fresh, sparkling and caustic it is. Miss Jerome follows the same respectful plan with "Jane Eyre," compelling her characters to speak whole pages of Charlotte Brontë's heavy-handed conversation. Charlotte Brontë's notion of bright small talk is revealed in St. John River's casual and chatty observation, "How are you getting on with your Hindustani, Jane?"—a remark which is brought out on the stage with truly astounding effect.

Moreover, "Jane Eyre" is a long and carefully-planned novel. Such lengths of time elapse in which nothing out of the ordinary happens that credulity is not outraged when something really extraordinary does occur. But in a short play the same proportions cannot be kept. Improbability is crowded on improbability, culminating in a letter written by Jane to an unknown uncle in Jamaica, bringing a business partner, who turns out to be the brother of the insane wife of the man who is about to marry her, over to England on her wedding morning.

Finally, there are in the novel of "Jane Eyre" a surge and strength of passion, a power of characterization, that make it, in spite of its manifest absurdities, one of the most tremendous stories ever written. This redeeming authority is lacking from the play, and from the performances given in the principal roles by Miss Curigwen Lewis and Mr. Reginald Tate.

* * *

Mr. Davison's conscientious chronicle of the Brontë family, "The Brontës of Haworth Parsonage," has an obvious appropriateness to a festival which introduces to England a dramatization of the most famous novel written by one of the Brontë sisters. But that is about all that can be said for it. It is for the most part dull, and what humor it contains is coarse and unsuitable. Mr. Stephen Murray, however, gives a compelling performance as the wretched Branwell.

The third play, "The Clandestine Marriage," is of a somewhat more hilarious nature than either "The Brontës" or "Jane Eyre." It is in the main an example of the kind of drama which Mr. Bernard Shaw, when he was a dramatic critic, set himself out to smash. It stands or falls, that is, by its chief character, Lord Ogleby (Mr. Ernest Thesiger), designed to be a bravura part for a star player. This objectionable and dilapidated old rake is taken by Mr. Thesiger with an immense apparatus of technical skill, and the brilliance of style which the rascally nobleman occasionally reveals is admirably brought out in the performance. More really satisfying, however, is the pantomime disorder of the last act, and the sketches of three lawyers given by Mr. Charles Victor, Mr. Derek Prentice and Mr. Alan Robinson. Excellent, too, is the insolent valet of Mr. Murray.

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At Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A PROGRAM designated "Paramount Night of Stars," arranged by Boris Morros, general director of music, Paramount Studios, was given in Hollywood Bowl Aug. 17 to enrich the continuance fund of the Southern California Symphony Association, so that Los Angeles may be assured its Philharmonic Orchestra concerts during the season of 1936-37.

Leopold Stokowski conducted the Bowl orchestra in the latter part of the program. Dr. Harvey Fletcher, physicist of the Bell Labratories, New York, who installed the new Erpi Stereophonic System of controlled sound volume in the Bowl, was introduced.

Two novel items on the program were unimpressive. Gregory Stone's "Perpetuum Mobile" for symphony orchestra and six pianos is a tawdry, overdressed tune. The "Arizona Sketches" by Victor Young, was too immature to take a place on such an important program.

Mr. Stokowski conducting his own arrangements of the Bach "Ein Feste Burg," the Aria for strings, and the G Minor Fugue. Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, sang magnificently the "Habanera", the Card Scene and the "Seguidilla" from "Carmen" to such an accompaniment as seldom comes to a singer.

On Aug. 14, a concert of splendid proportions was furnished by Jascha Heifetz, soloist, Otto Klemperer, conductor, and the orchestra which, under its regular leader, outdid its previous efforts this summer.

The Tuesday previous Mr. Klemperer made his 1936 bow in the Bowl with an All-Beethoven program consisting of the "Prometheus" Overture and Symphonies No. 3 and No. 5. Each was in the conductor's finest vein, the 5th rising to unusual emotional altitude.

The Aug. 16 Ballet Program was under Adolf Bolm's auspices. The stage of the shell was used for the dancers while the orchestra was disadvantageously placed in the orchestra pit where, in the open air, the sound was disseminated and the instruments could not be kept in tune. Thus Mr. Svedrovsky, conducting, was unable to make any showing with the orchestral numbers and the music for the dancers was likewise "not so good."

Dulwich College Gallery of Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

DULWICH COLLEGE is remarkable among the public schools of England in possessing an art gallery whose contents vie in importance with many a national collection. Indeed, in origin it was a national collection, for the collection was begun in the eighteenth century as a nucleus for a national gallery in Warsaw; but when it was ready for delivery there was no King of Poland to complete the purchase. So the dealer was left with the collection which he bequeathed to a friend who in turn left it to his old school. Since then other benefactors have augmented the Dulwich Gallery—world famous for its two Watteaus, its magnificent Murillos of beggar boys, its Velazquez, its Raphael, its Rembrandt and its Gainsboroughs—and the most recent benefactor was Fairfax Murray, whose bequest of some 40 English paintings is now hung in Room X.

Several of the Fairfax Murray pictures have historical as well as artistic interest. For example, there are two portraits of the Restoration poet Abraham Cowley, one by Sir Peter Lely, showing the poet as a young man, and a much later portrait by the accomplished seventeenth-century artist Mary Beale, showing him as a portly, middle-aged man. Then there is a painting of "Sir Harry Vane" by one of the earliest English portrait painters, Wm. Dobson (1610-46), who succeeded Vandyck as Court Painter to King Charles I; one of "Lord Somers" by John Riley (1646-1691), and one of "Aubrey de Vere" which is tentatively attributed to Samuel Cooper, the famous miniaturist and probable painter of the Oliver Cromwell portrait in that worthy's own college, Sidney Sussex, Cambridge.

Works by more famous painters included in this collection are Hogarth's "The Anglers: or Portrait of a Fishing Party"; Gainsborough's "Lady and Gentleman," a charming example of his early Ipswich period; Richard Wilson's "Lord Egremont," and Thomas Hudson's "Portrait of a Lady." Dulwich is still so pleasantly rural a spot and so easily reached from the center of London, that the addition of the Fairfax Murray collection is only one more reason for visiting one of the pleasantest art galleries in Greater London.

F. R.

Stage Notes

Arthur Byron, who returned from the screen to act the Inquisitor with Katharine Cornell in "Saint Joan," will appear as Polonius in Guthrie McClintic's production of "Hamlet," in which John Gielgud, Judith Anderson and Lillian Gish will be seen in America next fall.

* * *

The opening date of "Daughters of Atreus," by Robert Turney, has been set by Delos Chappell as Oct. 14, at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York.

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Eleven feature films in color are on this season's Hollywood schedule.

An American Play at the Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

HILTON EDWARDS'S and Michael MacLiammoir's new régime at the Gate Theater was inaugurated with the first European production of "The Master of the Revels," by Don Marquis. The popularity of the sponsoring artists as well as that of the entire ensemble was clearly demonstrated on the opening night, which also was the occasion of the players' first apearance since their Egyptian visit last spring. When the last curtain fell, pandemonium broke loose and there was considerable cheering when it rose again and again on various groups and individual players.

The theme of Don Marquis's play is Henry VIII and his court, and the manner in which the author has handled the many facets may be described as clever if not brilliant. Don Marquis elected—wisely, I think—to deal with the much-married king's love affairs in a satirical way; treated seriously, it is doubtful if the coarseness of Henry would not have grated after a while. The king supplies the comedy and Don Marquis carries things to the extent of making him something of a joke. There is a serious side to the play which is carried by Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell and other outstanding personages of the time. This seriousness is blended easily and convincingly with the comedy element, for which it furnishes a background, since much of the plotting and most of the tragedy of Henry's reign were the direct result of his amours.

In the drawing of his characters the author has been faithful to history. His portrait of Wolsey is that of a strong man who unites his ambitions for himself and for England, the while setting himself the difficult task of seeming to be in sympathy with Henry in his desire for a divorce from Katherine even as he is determined that the laws of the church shall prevail. The scene in which Wolsey's fall from power is shown contains some brilliant writing and it is crammed with dramatic content. It is not easy to make Henry the chief character as long as Wolsey is in evidence. Actually, of course, Henry was more or less as clay in the hands of the churchman and it was the realization of that fact which eventually urged Henry to dismiss the Cardinal. Don Marquis does not work out this development visibly. We only see the result. He is much more open with Cromwell, whose intriguing with Cranmer and other but less important persons is the subject of at least two scenes, and these help materially to lend historical interest to the play. Much is also made of Cromwell's part in the downfall of Ann Boleyn, whose arrest and departure from the scene constitute a dramatic moment.

Hilton Edwards gave the play a production worthy of the best Gate traditions and, in the part of Henry, he did some of his finest work as an actor. Michael MacLiammoir's Wolsey was another example of that artist's amazing versatility. He imparted to the Cardinal a cruelty born of his determination to suffer no obstacle in the way of his achieving his purpose. But he was also capable of appreciating the humor of a situation as well as of admitting the courage of men who defied him while they feared and hated him. Cromwell is a somewhat thankless role, but in "The Master of the Revels" he disappears at the height of his career. Prominence is given to Henry's relations with five of his six wives and, in each case, the opportunity offered was made the most of by the artists to whom the various roles were given.

J. J. HAYES

The Master of the Revels, a comedy in 4 acts and 9 scenes. First European production. Gate Theater, Dublin. Aug. 3, 1936. Directed by Hilton Edwards.

Testament of Progress

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

TWO new compositions and two recently accredited masterpieces were the substance of the final performances in the Bennington Festival held by the Bennington School of the Dance on the evenings of Aug. 12 to 15—the former as productions of the workshop groups, the latter done by the professional groups, all under the leadership of Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, who also appeared as soloists.

Doris Humphrey's "New Dance," now one year a-growing (it was first presented in the Bennington College Theater last summer) and her subsequent "Theater Piece" (first presented in New York last winter) occupied the evenings of Aug. 12 and 14. The extra space and variety of planes provided by the floor and stage of the State Armory enhanced their sheen and power.

Because the new works, given on the alternate evenings, were in the hands of two master choreographers of the day, they were more than experimental sketches. Because of lack of time for full development (they were composed, rehearsed and produced during the six-weeks session of the school) they were less than the finished art forms they will become when they are more closely welded by ensuing performances. Large use was made of the large space and large groups available, giving the effect of humanity speaking—through movement.

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Doris Humphrey's "With My Red Fires" is the third part of a trilogy begun in "New Dance" and "Theater Piece"; its theme the ideal of universal brotherhood that runs throughout the trilogy, of which "New Dance" is the apotheosis. Its argument is indicated by quotations from William Blake, the key quotation being:

> For the Divine appearance is Brotherhood, but I am Love
> Elevate into the Region of Brotherhood with my red fires.

For the logical development of the theme, the new work belongs between the two former works, where it will no doubt ultimately be placed; although "Theater Piece" and "New Dance" as hitherto presented, together, are thoroughly satisfying in their dissonant contrast and intrinsic unity, and make a full program.

"With My Red Fires" is an interlude of romantic tragedy, personally set forth, impersonal in its implications. Doris Humphrey as the Matriarch is the symbol of consuming, possessive love. Charles Weidman and Katherine Litz, as the lovers, represent the earthly relations of man and woman. Through sin, suffering and chastisement, the human misconceptions of love give place to the broad, sustaining ideal.

But words overintellectualize the concept. There are nuances in the movement—which is the essential utterance—subtleties and gradations, that must be seen to be felt.

Doris Humphrey's solo pantomime and duet with the daughter (a dialogue of arms), her abandon of frenzy at the lovers' escape, the strange and beautiful flash of dismembered hands from the series of wings on the floor, the wild coursing of the groups in the pursuit, with their sudden, sharp punctuations of arrested motion, the broken woman carrying the illusion of brokenness to the last tip of visibility in her exit, are less tangible and far more forceful than words.

* * *

Though not so subtle a composition, Charles Weidman's choreographic pantomime, "Quest," appeared to greater advantage at the final performance on Saturday evening. It traces the line of growth in the creative artist's experience, suggests the problems that besiege him and leads to a final affirmation of victory within himself and union with his fellows.

Charles Weidman dances the solo part. Doris Humphrey is his alter ego, the inner, guiding voice of his quest for artistic fulfillment. Her appearances with him mark intervals of allegory. Their movements match or harmonize, indicating their oneness of purpose. The artist emerges from the ordinary level of his surroundings and tests his strength. He is at once confronted by the critics—supercilious, impercipient (a righteously deadly and delectable satire). He is given the patronage of the wealthy, the dictation and adulation of idle women. He quakes before them—tries to please—and hopelessly turns away from the barrenness of their response.

In a period of transition, José Limon, William Matons and William Bales, of Mr. Weidman's professional men's group, and members of the men's workshop group, dance the tumult within him. They leap and whirl and fall, like so many ideas in a mind torn with conflict. A new idea comes to him, pleads for acceptance. A woman is held up before him. He is reluctant, does not grasp the full import. This passage resolves into a tranquil assertion of the thesis of men and women working co-equally together.

Mr. Weidman dances the role like a modern Pierrot, a bewildered, comic figure—and a great sadness underlying. He plucks the strings of laughter—and evokes a great pity.

* * *

He encounters regimented culture in a foreign land. His measure is taken, too literally, as ..... and as a man. The lovely, lyric alter ego comforts and guides him through his perplexities. War breaks out in his native land. He tries to escape it—to live only in his art. His anguished fellows beseech him to help tear out this appalling evil, through his work. Here the frieze of men dancers across the stage is stupendous in its effect.

At last his conflicting ideas converge, attain unity, and in the grand group finale of affirmation, the artist has not only found himself but has found the way of direct communication to the people.

Again words are weaker than action. Again the literary element wars against the thing it is trying to describe. For it is all done with kinetic pantomime—with movement—which comes far closer than words. And though I saw two full rehearsals and two performances of each composition, I have neither fully realized nor begun to intimate the rich detail of these productions.

The musical scores, by the way, do not bear slurring over. Norman Lloyd, of the summer school faculty, composed the music for "Quest" (except for the group dance "Transition," which was done by Clair Leonard) and has made of it a strong, flexible frame of steel.

Wallingford Riegger, who did the score of "New Dance" and "Theater Piece," spent four weeks on "With My Red Fires" and has surpassed all but the "Variations and Conclusion" of "New Dance." An orchestra of piano, clarinet, trumpet, English horn and percussion was employed with a fine sense of color values and rhythmic support.

San Francisco Summer Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

SUMMER outdoor concerts of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in the suburban Hillsborough Woodland Theater this year have been few in number, but they have proved consistently enjoyable.

The first of the four Sunday afternoon programs introduced an unfamiliar guest conductor, Ernest Ansermet, of Switzerland. Mr. Ansermet is a musician of quiet and scholarly demeanor. An alert and lyric personality invested his performances of the Berlioz "Roman Carnival" Overture, Sibelius's "Finlandia" and the "Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. His performance of the Schubert C major Symphony, while it had moments of personal beauty, was too often dull and insecure.

Minor novelties on Mr. Ansermet's program were two parts of a suite by Templeton Strong, an American who has long been an expatriate in Switzerland. His "Peasants' Battle March" presented sturdy rusticity of an unpretentious sort. Also conservative in style, his "At Night" developed a warm romantic spirit.

* * *

A soloist divided honors with a guest conductor at the second Hillsborough concert. Richard Bonelli, a baritone always of admirable voice and style, was clamantly applauded in Rossini and Korngold arias and in a series of piano-accompanied encores that ran from Handel to Deems Taylor.

Willem Van Den Burg, regularly assistant conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, at this concert showed new advance in the freedom and authority of his leadership He has a persuasive natural musical taste. His schooling in the use of the baton is apt and thorough.

* * *

Eugene Goossens, English leader from Cincinnati, was welcomed here after an absence of seven years to direct the last two Hillsborough events. Grace, taste and authority always characterize his musicianship. Into the Brahms Second Symphony he infused a peculiarly intimate spirit of song. The work, to be sure, called for more dramatic accent than he gave it. But drama and humor and deep seriousness he achieved to the full in the superb "Enigma" Variations of his compatriot, the late Sir Edward Elgar.

Music of British origin or with British associations comprised a large part of Mr. Goossens's farewell concert. He brought to light the neglected "Scotch" Symphony of Mendelssohn, music as lucid as Mendelssohn always is but seriously lacking in depth. For lack of depth in the symphony, in fact, the entire program was made to seem flimsy.

Yet the program contained excellent numbers. Vaughan Williams's Overture to "The Wasps," inspired by Aristophanes when the English composer was a youth, was delightfully lively. The "Walk to Paradise Garden," from the late Frederick Delius's "Village Romeo and Juliet," expressed a rich, gentle emotion.

Columbia Pictures Studios have 15 pictures in production or ready for release.

The Lincoln Cathedral Choir of Lincoln, Neb., will tour the eastern United States during next Christmas season.

Business and Industry

June Home Construction $39,787,541 Above Like 1935 Month

Commerce and Finance

Government Files An Answer to Suit On Commodity Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Federal Government filed yesterday an answer to charges that the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 is unconstitutional. Hearing on the suit for an injunction to block enforcement of the law will be heard by Federal Judge John P. Barnes.

William S. Moore filed a suit Aug. 15 attacking the constitutionality of the statute on behalf of himself and other members of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Injunction Improper

United States District Attorney, Michael L. Igoe, Assistant District Attorney Edmond Sullivan and Wendell Berg, special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, asserted in the Government's answer that the complainant has ample legal remedies and that issuance of an injunction now would be improper.

The Government pointed out that the act was passed on June 15, 1936, and that only the "procedural provisions are now in effect." It said the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and its members were not subject to any federal regulations until other provisions become effective on Sept. 13, and that therefore the complainant was requesting "injunctive relief from provisions not yet effective."

"The bill of complaint does not show such direct, immediate and irreparable injury to the complainant as would warrant or require issuance of an interlocutory injunction," the answer set forth.

"It is not enough that the complainant may be put to some slight annoyance or inconvenience if the act becomes effective as to him on Sept. 13, 1936. Nor is the complainant entitled to an interlocutory injunction merely because it is possible by making certain assumptions about hypothetical future events, to imagine that the complainant may, at some future date, suffer injury if certain events, now wholly speculative, should transpire."

Can Appeal

In urging the adequacy of ordinary legal remedies the answer pointed out that a complainant can appeal directly to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from any order issued by the Commodity Exchange Commission—as was the case under the Grain Futures Act, predecessor of the disputed statute.

Asserting that no showing of facts has been made to support a contention of serious injury done, the government insisted that no injunction should be issued on "mere vague and general allegations." The burden of proof, it insisted, rests upon the complainant, who must show that "specific, direct and substantial injury" has been done.

The government argued also that no constitutional questions should be decided "at this stage of proceedings."

Argentina Business Failures Below '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Commercial failures in Argentina increased substantially for the first seven months of 1936 compared with the corresponding period of 1935, according to a Department of Commerce report from Buenos Aires. Amounts involved over the seven-month period are: assets, 43,267,665 pesos ($14,488,993), and liabilities, 40,059,090 pesos ($13,423,801), compared with the 1935 figures of 62,326,570 pesos ($20,875,633 for assets and 54,245,224 pesos ($18,177,585) for liabilities, the report states.

The decrease registered for 1936, according to local authorities, is due to legal requirements regulating bankruptcies rather than to any reduction in the volume of business in general. Bankruptcies registered for July, 1936, amounted to assets 11,149,907 pesos ($3,936,333) against liabilities of 8,948,485 pesos ($3,008,526). While these figures are the largest recorded for any one month this year they are considerably under the corresponding month of four preceding years, except 1935, the year in which a strict enforcement of bankruptcy legislation was put into effect, according to the report.

Business Failures Hit 16-Year Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BUSINESS failures in the United States last week reached the lowest point not only for this year but the lowest for any comparative week in the past 16 years, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

For the week ended Aug. 20, failures totaled only 135, compared with 149 in the preceding week and 192 for the corresponding week of 1935. Insolvencies with liabilities of $5000 and over numbered 71, compared with 82 in the week before and 109 in the like week a year ago.

Canadian defaults totaled 16, against 21 the week before and 15 a year ago.

Canada to Register Unemployed Persons On Relief Sept. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—All unemployed persons on relief in Canada are to be registered beginning Sept. 1, according to a Department of Commerce report from Ottawa.

The survey will include all those on relief on Sept. 1 of this year and those coming on relief rolls during September and each subsequent month, according to the report. The National Employment Commission is making the survey in co-operation with provincial and local relief authorities.

Two forms will be used in making the registration — one for urban families or persons receiving relief and another for those living on and operating farms. The urban dwellers will supply information on age, country of birth, citizenship, marital status, number, sex and age of children or other dependents, war service and relief history. An industry classification of the unemployed will be sought, as well as data on housing conditions. Information will also be gathered on physical and mental capacity to accept employment on full or part time, it was stated.

The form for registration of farmers on relief will cover age, country of birth, marital status, citizenship, number, sex and age of children and other dependents, war service, whether farm is owned, mortgaged or rented, type of farming and number of livestock. Relief history will be asked for, together with data on the cause for relief—whether crop failure, fire, illness, loss of livestock or other causes, according to the report.

World Consumption Of Tin 7 P.C. Above First Half of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World tin consumption during the first half of 1936 increased 7 per cent over the first half of 1935 and 24 per cent above the corresponding period of 1934, according to statistics in the Hague Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council. Apparent consumption of tin in the first six months of this year totaled 73,348 tons, compared with a production total of 79,440 tons.

World apparent consumption increased to 147,720 tons for the 12 months ended June, 1936, from 126,881 tons for the preceding 12 months, a gain of 16.4 per cent.

In Germany there was a decrease in the 12-month period of 11 per cent to 8918 tons. Increases were reported for the United States, of 35 per cent, to 69,644 tons; for Russia, 25 per cent, to a new record of 7900 tons; for France, 11 per cent to 9332 tons; for the United Kingdom, 2 per cent to 21,789 tons; and for other countries, 3 per cent, to 30,137 tons.

Tin used in manufacture amounted to about 141,000 tons for the 12 months ended June, 1936, compared with about 130,000 tons for the preceding 12 months.

World visible stocks of tin at the end of July 1936 stood at 15,964 tons, having increased by 428 tons during the month.

Congress With Time on Its Hands? Yes, If ICC Asks Zone-Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Interstate Commerce Commission officials indicated they would ask Congress to solve the vexing question—who is to have authority to fix time standards?

In a ruling last week, the commission redefined the eastern standard time zone to include the lower peninsula of Michigan, but denied a request for eastern time by the city of Chicago.

The order called attention to "the complete lack of uniformity" which was said to result from fixation of varying time standards by individual states and communities, without regard for federally-designated zones.

Although they must be observed by the railroads and government offices, the federal time standards are not mandatory upon states and communities.

Involved in the problem to some extent was the application of time zones to laws and legal instruments. At the commission there was the general assumption that federally established time zones applied to instances where federal laws were concerned. ICC officials, however, said that the practice was to leave the decision to the courts, although there had been comparatively few such decisions in the past.

The commission at one time suggested that Congress either make the national government the sole time-fixer or leave the field entirely to the states. Officials said a similar recommendation probably will be made to the next Congress, along with a recital of inconsistencies prevalent in the existing setup.

One difficulty about leaving time designation to states, the commission said in its order last week, is that those which are most economically powerful can dictate the standards of their neighbors.

"The shifting about of time standards to suit the needs of individual states or communities, either the year round or in the summer months," the commission said, "compels neighboring, less powerful, states to yield their equal rights of sovereignty and to concede to the powerful community the domination over time standards regardless of the effect upon neighboring communities or states, with no respect for their desires."

Four New Banking Offices Open During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Four new banking offices were opened during the past week, two in California, one in Iowa and one in Michigan, according to the Weekly Banking Market released by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

The Weekly Banking Market also reports one merger in New York, one voluntary liquidation and two discontinued banks.

Prices of Cotton Goods Show First Signs of Easing

Weekly Cotton Textile Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton goods markets showed the first signs of price weakening during the last week that have been evident thus far this summer. But the amount was only fractional and applied to only a very few of the standard print cloth constructions. Concessions were obtained only by making firm bids for very substantial quantities of goods for last-quarter delivery, the bids being accepted by certain mills that considered it wise to sacrifice a fraction of a cent for the sake of maintaining a large "backlog" of unfilled orders.

Gray Goods Ease a Bit

Sales in the gray goods markets have failed to equal current production for several successive weeks now, yet prices have held stoutly despite continued softness in raw cotton futures and an outlook that might easily develop further temporary weakness in raw cotton. Buyers have hammered away at prices in an attempt to obtain concessions in return for substantial forward business. Their offers have been turned down again and again by mill after mill, but toward the close of the week, when cotton crop reports seemed to indicate an even larger production than the government had predicted, a few manufacturers suddenly determined to build up their backlog of forward business and accepted round-lot orders for 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x61s at 5¾ cents instead of 6 cents, which had previously been considered the market low point. They also accepted business on 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s for September-October shipment at 6¾ cents, as compared with seven cents flat which previously had been the lowest the mills would accept. For August-September shipment of this same construction seven cents was the price, and business was done at that figure. On the 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s, which had formerly been selling as high as 5⅜ cents for quick delivery yardage, there were sales of near-by goods this week at 5¼ cents, while September-October deliveries were being traded in at 5⅛ cents. Standard 39-inch four-yard 80 squares continued unchanged at eight cents for any delivery, but were not greatly active.

Broadcloth Prices Stable

On carded broadcloths there was further trading in 100x60s at eight cents, and in 80x60s at six and one half cents. Both these prices are the same as previously quoted but some further trading was done in 80x60s for forward delivery at 8 7-16ths. The 112x60s were moving in small quantity at nine cents.

Fairly good quantities of 2.85 jeans were bought 10¾ cents, and sizable business was done in wide drills and broken twills at firm prices. Osnaburgs moved sluggishly but at unchanged prices.

Attempts of buyers to get mills to anticipate deliveries on existing contracts for tickings, ginghams, chambrays, denims, flannels and other colored goods failed because the mills were too tightly sold to think of anticipating deliveries. Wide sateen prices were very strong, but orders were substantial.

Fancy goods were fairly active, although quantities involved were not large. Curtain goods especially were in strong demand, both by the drapery trade and by dress goods houses that have been promoting marquisettes and dotted Swiss as the season's favorites. In some quarters efforts were being made to obtain early autumn deliveries on this type of goods, and sharp premiums were offered in both first-hand markets and also among second-hand sellers but without much result. It is said to be impossible to get deliveries on such constructions before the latter part of December, and some mills are not promising anything before January because of the shortage of box looms.

Lawns in Demand

On the fine combed cloths there was a renewed demand for combed lawns, which brought considerable business in 9 yard 76x72s at 6⅞@7 cents, while the 40 inch 9.50 yard 72x68s brought 6⅝ cents, and the 8.50 yard 88x80s sold for eight cents after attempting to place business at a lower figure had failed.

Combed broadcloths were slightly easier, with sales of both the 136x60s and the 128x68s at 11 cents and others at 11¼ cents. There was a good demand for dimities at rather full prices. Wide sateens moved actively and the same was true with sheets and pillow cases, for December and January delivery. Bedspreads also moved at very firm prices, and buyers were finding difficulty in getting delivery on towels and similar domestics before the end of the year.

Primary market activity is backed up by continued activity in secondary and retail markets.

Penn. Railroad Earnings At New 5-Yr. High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

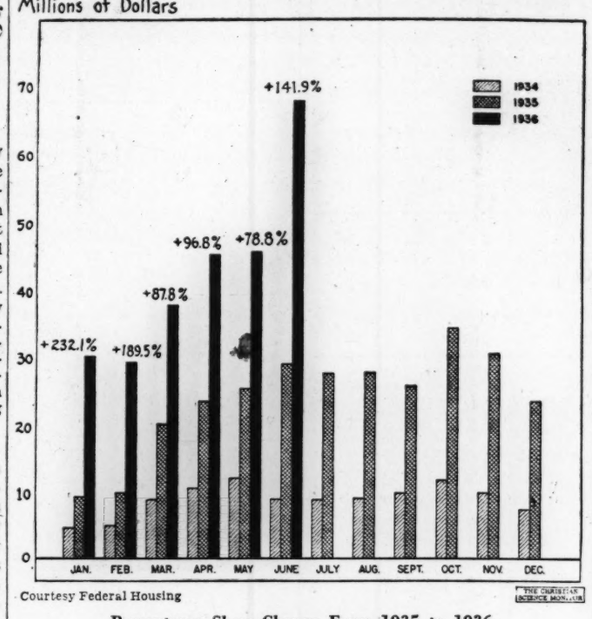
NEW YORK—July earnings of the Pennsylvania road continued the improvement that has been in progress for more than a year, both gross and net reaching a new high level for the last five years.

Gross revenues in July were $37,748,225, against $29,508,837 a year ago, showed an increase of $8,239,388 or 27.9 per cent. Net operating income for July totaled $7,907,171, against $5,048,672 a year ago.

July and seven months revenues compare:

	1936	1935
July gross	$37,748,225	$29,508,837
Net oper. income	7,907,171	5,048,672
7 months' gross	242,716,391	208,362,786
Net oper. income	43,088,165	38,447,263

Residential Building Permits In June at New Five-Year High



Courtesy Federal Housing

Percentages Show Change From 1935 to 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new five-year high was established in residential building permits in principal cities in the United States during June, according to a study made by the Federal Housing Administration, based on data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Shooting up 141.9 per cent above the corresponding month of last year, the June residential permits amounted to $67,820,564, which is a gain of $39,787,541 over June, 1935. Residential building permits amounted to 47.3 per cent of the total building permits (non-residential, residential and additions, alterations and repairs.)

The number of new residential buildings for which permits were issued is 9280, as against 4792 for June, 1935. The number of families provided for is 17,431, over 10,000 more than in June, 1935. This is an increase of 142.6 per cent.

Permits issued for additions, alterations and repairs in 708 identical cities amounted to $28,188,399, a gain of 51.6 per cent over that of June, 1935, which amounted to $18,594,850.

The Federal Housing Administration reports for the month of June a total of $48,250,655 mortgages accepted for insurance from financial institutions approved by the Housing Administration. Of this amount 35.39 per cent were for new residential construction. In June of the preceding year, $12,099,311 mortgages were accepted for insurance, which means that June, 1936, went 400 per cent ahead of June, 1935.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Tourists—American tourists in the Province of Ontario this summer have improved business conditions there. During the month of July tourist business was at a high level, with the quintuplets at Callendar proving the best drawing card, with visitors averaging from 3000 to 6000 daily. The July 4 week end broke all records at the Windsor border when 150,000 automobiles entered and cleared. In addition, some 6000 cars crossed at Sarnia. Retail and wholesale trades were generally reported as slightly better than at this time last year due somewhat to the larger amount of tourist trade.

Fisheries—the value of Candaian fisheries products in 1935 was 1 per cent larger than in 1934 and the highest recorded since 1931. Production during the year, including fresh water and sea fish, sold fresh and in all forms of preparation for consumption, was valued at $34,427,854. The sea fisheries catch in 1935 was valued at $29,175,400, and that of the inland fisheries, from fresh water, was valued at $5,252,454. Salmon caught in 1935 were valued at $12,540,307, and accounted for 36 per cent of the aggregate value of all fisheries products for the year. The total capital employed in the Canadian fisheries industry in 1935 was $26,476,918.

Radio Sales—Radio sales to dealers in Canada in June increased 27½ per cent in number and 34 per cent in value as compared with business in the preceding month. Statistics just made available by the Radio Manufacturers Association show that business during June was 81 per cent ahead of the volume for the like period a year ago. A large rise in sales to dealers of battery-operated receivers, principally standard and two bank chassis, featured June business. Automobile set sales advanced 38 per cent. Sales of 12,632 sets of all types with a list value of $1,027,967 were transacted during the month.

Mineral Production—Output of minerals in Quebec Province registered a marked increase in the first five months of the current year compared with the corresponding period of 1935. Production of gold in this period totaled 262,000 ounces against 164,151 ounces in the first five months of 1935 while silver production advanced to 236,287 ounces against 222,431 ounces. Production of asbestos totaled 97,245 tons in the January-May period compared with 67,429 tons in the like 1935 period. The value of clay products produced in Quebec in the period under review was $196,623 compared with $115,489 in the first five months of 1935.

Rubber—Canada's principal source of raw rubber imports shifted from the United States to the Straits Settlements in the year 1935 for the first time in recent years. Receipts from the Straits Settlements accounted for 64 per cent in 1935. During the year 1934 the United States furnished 86 per cent of Canada's total imports but shipments in 1935 comprised only 32 per cent of the total. The trade shift is explained by the reduction and removal of the special excise tax on imports. Imports of raw rubber from all countries in 1935, totaling 60,200,000 pounds valued at $6,900,000, dropped slightly from the previous year.

Salt—The volume of salt produced in Canada in 1935 was the highest on record. Total output during the year amounted to 360,343 tons valued at $1,830,978. Because of lower prices prevailing, however, the 1935 valuation was about 4 per cent under that of the preceding year. The local chemical industry absorbed 145,433 tons of the salt produced in 1935, representing 40 per cent of total domestic output. This percentage was the highest recorded for any year since 1929 when the ratio was 51 per cent.

Sugar—Production of beet sugar in Canada during 1935 showed an increase of 5 per cent over 1934. The output last year has been exceeded only twice in the records of the industry. Production of sugar beets showed a gain of 11 per cent last year and was the second highest on record. For total sugar production in the Dominion only preliminary returns are available for last year, but these indicate an increase of about 12 per cent.

Lumber—Canada's market for sawn lumber is divided fairly evenly between home consumption and exports. In some years exports have bulked larger, in others the home market has taken the greater part. Canada's home market is supplied almost wholly from Canadian forests; there is a small import predominantly of hardwoods. In the export trade the United Kingdom has recently supplied the largest market with the United States second.

Cattle Imports Quota Is Nearly Exhausted

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Department of Agriculture announces that increased imports of cattle during the first six months of this year nearly exhausted 1936 quotas for reduced-duty imports.

Its Bureau of Agricultural Economics said the 52,000 quota for calves, weighing 175 pounds or under, had been filled on Aug. 8, and that 89.9 per cent of the 156,000 cattle allowed to enter this country under lowered tariffs had come in by that date.

Under the Canadian-American trade agreement, the duty on cattle weighing 700 pounds or more was cut from 3 to 2 cents a pound, while that on calves was reduced from 2½ to 1½ cents.

Dozen U. S. Railroads Have 87 P. C. Gain in July Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Combined net operating income 87.8 per cent greater than the corresponding month of 1935 and 56 per cent above 1934, is shown by the first 12 railroads of the United States reporting earnings for July of this year.

In June, the same 12 roads had combined operating revenues 16.4 per cent over 1935, and combined net operating income 26.6 per cent greater.

The following table compares the combined July operating figures of the 12 roads with preceding periods:

(000 omitted)

	July, 1936	July, 1935	P.C. Inc.
Op revenues	$103,320	$80,407	28.5
Net op inc	20,788	11,068	87.8

U. S. Far Eastern Policy for Year Costs $600,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Far Eastern policy cost the United States $600,000,000 last year, while financial benefits to this country, accruing in part as a result of that policy, totaled only about $84,000,000 according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

In the third of a series of three studies which re-examine the nature and extent of the American economic stake in the Orient, Frederick V. Field, American Council secretary and former member of the American Economic Mission to China, reveals that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East decidedly does not pay in terms of annual economic return.

Navy Big Item

Warning that "there are important non-economic aspects to American foreign policy which cannot be judged by a financial balance sheet," the writer nevertheless points out that "the navy, which is the largest item in the cost sheet of maintaining the Far Eastern policy, is an instrument directed against the country bringing in much the largest financial return.

"It is no international secret that the American navy is maintained in the Pacific vis-a-vis Japan alone. Ninety per cent of the entire naval debit column, for naval expenditures, even on the Atlantic coast, are primarily made as integral parts of this country's Far Eastern policy.

"Furthermore, 43 per cent of our total annual trade with the Orient is with Japan and 23 per cent of our investments in the Orient are in Japan.

"The conclusion to be derived is not that these considerations point toward a policy of alliance or even acquiescence in current Japanese expansion, but rather to a reconsideration of American tactics in pursuing certain commercial objectives, as well as to a reconsideration of the validity of the objectives themselves.

Service in China

"The approximate annual cost of the American Foreign Service in China, Japan and Siam is $905,745; of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State, $71,451; of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, $12,000; of Commercial Attachés' offices in the Far East, $139,100; of Agricultural Attachés' offices and personnel in the Far East, $34,860. The approximate annual expenditures for army equipment and maintenance of personnel in the Far East are $11,000,000. The foregoing six items total $12,163,156, an exceedingly modest sum in comparison with any reasonable estimate of the proceeds from trade and investments.

"If a complete examination of army expenses in relation to the Far East were undertaken, a sum of a good many millions, in addition to the $11,000,000 definitely ascertainable, would be found to be annually expended in Hawaii, Alaska, and the west coast of the United States. The army does not publish as detailed statistics as does the navy, in regard to direct expenditures in the Pacific, and in that area the very nature of the army's work makes it exceedingly difficult to determine what portion of its costs have an indirect, to say nothing of a direct, relation to the maintenance or promotion of Far Eastern policy.

Investments in Far East

"On the credit side, United States trade with the Far East in 1935 amounted to $837,000,000, of which $510,171,000 represented imports and $326,849,000 exports. It should be noted that naval expenditures exceed the total of either imports or exports with all of the Far Eastern countries.

"United States investments in Far Eastern countries for 1935 were approximately $750,000,000. The return on this capital, at 6 per cent, for 1935 would amount to $45,000,000.

"In conclusion, it should be pointed out that no matter what credit figure is taken, the balance sheet shows a heavy deficit. If it is felt that the navy is in itself uneconomic but that its purpose is to create increased foreign commercial activity for Americans in the Far East, then the question arises whether increased trade and investments with other countries of the Far East will more than offset any damage done to commercial relations with Japan through any use to which the navy may be put. Also involved is the question whether the purely non-economic aspects of Far Eastern policy are worth the deficit indicated."

Overseas Airplane Traffic Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

AIRPLANE passenger traffic between the United States and foreign countries maintained its popularity during the 1936 fiscal year, with a total of 28,585 passengers arriving from abroad by this method. This number was an increase of 231 passengers over the total of the 1935 fiscal year, the Bureau of Customs announced.

Prior to 1935 the largest number of passengers arriving from foreign lands by plane was in 1931, when 20,907 passengers arrived.

NEW YORK (AP)—United Air Lines carried 24,407 revenue passengers in July, it is announced, which is 11.9 per cent more than the previous record high of 21,801 in June. It compares with 20,341 carried in July last year.

Machinery Sales Well Maintained During August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Machinery and machine tool orders have been well maintained during August, says American Machinist. Urgent foreign demand for deliveries has helped to sustain the level. Inquiries are very active in every industrial center and orders are being taken at a satisfactory rate. Shortages of skilled machinists in most cities are worrying managements. Strikes in Cincinnati and Oakland are the exceptions in an otherwise placid labor situation.

In the East, Boston reports August business at the level of the last three months. Vacations have affected buying somewhat in and around New York, but there are plenty of inquiries to work on and many of them are being closed. Delayed deliveries are also tending to slow things down a little in the Philadelphia territory but prospects are excellent. In Pittsburgh the labor sitlation is touchy, thanks to the C. I. O., but buyers are talking machinery and placing orders just as if it were late fall instead of midsummer.

Cleveland reports a substantial volume of business being placed, with every evidence that the situation will remain unchanged for several months to come. Skilled men are extremely scarce.

July was better than expected in Detroit and August is holding up well. Tool shops are very busy and supply business is excellent. Toledo reports very active machine tool inquiries and plenty of orders. Chicago and Milwaukee expect excellent business during the last quarter.

Except for continuation of the Oakland machinists' strike, Pacific coast industries are showing activity which more than offsets pre-election slump.

Total Feed Crops Above '34 Despite Damage to Corn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The crop which has suffered the greatest damage from the drought this year is corn, one of the most important crops raised due to its extensive use as feed for livestock, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The estimate of the corn crop was reduced from 2,245,000,000 bushels on July 1 to 1,439,000,000 bushels on Aug. 1, a decrease of 806,000,000 bushels. The corn crop thus promises to be not only smaller than that of the serious drought year of 1934, but the smallest yield in any year since 1881.

The two feed crops, oats and hay, however, will be larger than in 1934 with sufficient increases to offset the reduction in the corn crop. The combined yield of corn, oats and hay promises to total 121,000,000 tons, a decrease of 29.2 per cent from the 1935 yield of 171,000,000 tons, but an increase of 12.0 per cent over the 1934 yield of 108,000,000 tons.

In addition, the condition of pastures on Aug. 1, while much poorer than a year ago, was slightly better than in 1934. The condition was 41.6 per cent of normal this year as against 81.1 per cent last year and 39.6 per cent in 1934. Consequently, unless further deterioration occurs, the feed supply this year will not be quite as short as it was two years ago.

Collections and Credit Sales Up Sharply in July Above Last Year

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Despite drought conditions, collections and credit sales in most of 53 cities reporting to the National Retail Credit Association showed substantial increases for July above July, 1935, the association just announced, attributing gains to an improvement in employment conditions as well as the soldiers' bonus money.

An average increase in collections of 7.5 per cent and an increase in credit sales of 10.7 was reported.

Pampa, Texas, reported the greatest increase in collections over July of last year—47.5 per cent, while a 20 per cent decrease in Muncie, Ind., was the greatest decrease.

Syracuse, N. Y., reported local pay rolls during July were the highest in five years. General improvement in business was noted in all Pennsylvania cities reporting.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., which had a 40 per cent increase in credit sales, reported a 10-year record for building permits was established in July.

California July Business Best Since Year 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's general business in July reached the highest level for that month since 1930, the Wells Fargo Bank declares. The bank's index stood at 97 per cent of the 1923-25 average for the

Despite moderate decreases in California farm production, recent price increases largely accounted for by the drought, have substantially increased the good prospects for total farm income.

Servel, Inc., More Than Doubles Nine Months' Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Servel, Inc., and subsidiaries more than doubled net profits during the nine months ended July 31, 1936, compared with the corresponding period of 1935. Net this year was $3,792,511 after deductions for depreciation, bond interest, federal income taxes and other charges, equal to $2.11 a share on 1,781,426 common shares. This compares with $1,794,372, or 99 cents each on 1,766,426 shares for the nine months ended on July 31, 1935.

No provision will have to be made by the company for federal surtax on undistributed profits because the fiscal year will end Oct. 31.

Japanese Succeed Because of Their National Oneness

"The conclusions to which the editors have themselves been brought," says Fortune, which this month devotes its entire issue to economic Japan, are roughly these: The great competitive superiority of the Japanese is not a superiority in natural resources, of which they have few, nor in resources of capital, which are limited, nor in the mechanical genius, which is still rare, but in a homogeneous, highly integrated, and beautifully adapted social organization permitting a unification of national effort not possible in any other country.

Way of Industrialism

"The countries of Europe reached industrialism by way of the disintegration of their close-knit feudal social structures," says the magazine. "Japan however escaped the disintegration of her anciently established feudal society. She jumped the period of individualism and inventiveness. She acquired the industrial revolution by small order and fitted it to her pre-regimented population like a ready-made house dress to a perfect thirty-six. And the result is not only the efficient integration of industry which Western industrialists rightly admire but the low costs of industry which they effect to condemn

"Those low costs are justly attributed in the West to low wages. But the low level of Japanese wages is not generally the result of modern capitalistic exploitation of the worker as that term is commonly understood. It is the result rather of a national habit of frugality and of long established social organization which makes it possible to maintain that habit of frugality even now that its necessity has ceased to exist. The Japanese can still get along without more things than any other industrial people."

"The question then becomes: how long can the Japanese peasant be held in an agricultural civilization while the Japanese industrial worker works in the civilization of the Toyoda loom? How long will farm women be willing to go on weaving cotton laboriously by hand in a country in which machines weave it so easily and so abundantly that it is shipped abroad in quantities almost great enough to clothe the world?

Answer Is Simple

"The answer is simple. The answer is that all this can be done just so long as the peasant can be prevented from imagining a life in which women do not weave cotton by hand and families do not live on a few dollars a year. At present they are very well prevented from imagining anything so fantastically remote. The methods of propaganda, of censorship, of 'moral education,' of police terror, now in use and now effective, may retain their power for some time unless a serious war occurs. A serious war, lasting more than two years, would almost certainly exhaust the country, producing economic collapse and the beginnings of social revolution. But sooner or later, war or no war, the products of Japanese industrialism must necessarily be desired by the people who make them and by the people who feed the people who make them. When that time comes the standard of living in Japan will rise or the ruling class which now prevents its rise will have to fight to prevent it. And in either case it will rise."

Fortune sent its staff of editors to Japan to study conditions and report on them.

Federal Financing Plans Coming Sept. 8

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau of the United States Treasury says an announcement concerning the Sept. 15 financing will be made on Sept. 8.

A total of $514,000,000 in government securities falls due on Sept. 15. The secretary declined to say whether any additional money would be borrowed at that time.

Mr. Morgenthau announced that the $50,000,000 offering of 273-day Treasury bills on Aug. 21 brought total bids of $197,603,000, of which $50,046,000 were accepted. The average price of bills to be issued is 99.871, which represents an average interest rate of .17 per cent per annum.

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DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
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The Store for Discriminating Buyers
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PRINTERS *and* STATIONERS
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Church and Lecture Work a Specialty
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

ARE WETHERALDS YOUR DECORATORS?
147 Park Lane, Leeds Tel. 23784
We Specialize in Church Work

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Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"VI-SPRING" mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes

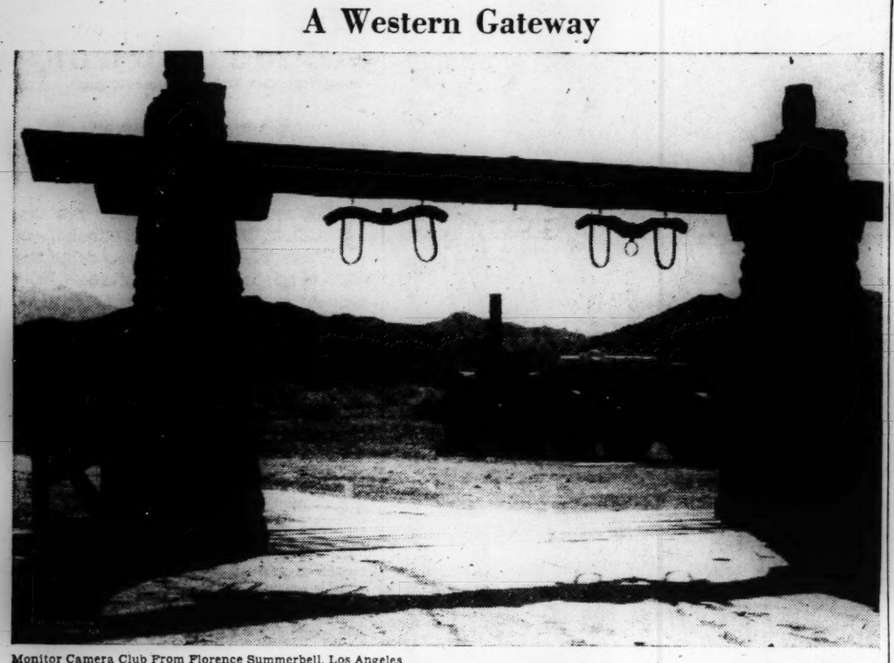
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601,

IT IS finer to command one's passions than an army, and more difficult.—THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

Daily Features

THE most precious and rare of all possessions is love of one's calling.—D'AGUESSEAU.

A Western Gateway



Monitor Camera Club From Florence Summerbell, Los Angeles

The Gate to Furnace Creek Ranch, With One of the Famous Wagons Once Used to Transport Borax From Death Valley, Calif.

Lines About Leaders–32

By a Staff Artist

Clara Barton
(1821-1912)

"HOW fine your medals are!" Clara Barton once said to a hero.
"Yes," he replied, "but yours come from the whole world."
Everybody, everywhere, knows something about Miss Barton.
She was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, of English descent.
She never had a doll; mother would not permit "such nonsense."
As soon as the young girl felt ready, she attempted to teach.
There were no public schools in New Jersey at the time.
Give me a house to start one, Clara said to the authorities.
They did; and in five weeks the large house proved too small.
A year later, Miss Barton had a building with 600 boys.

THIS being established, she sought further achievements.
She fancied she would like a clerkship in Washington.
No woman had yet been employed in the Government in 1854.
Through a Representative, she received an appointment, however.
And she soon held a confidential position in the Patent Office.
Now the war clouds were thickening fast over the capital.
Massachusetts responded to Lincoln's call with four regiments.
As these volunteers detrained in Washington, Clara met them.
For the first time she saw war-injured, and bound up wounds.
Material needs rapidly increased and there was little on hand.
She appealed through all the newspapers for more supplies.
Presently, her office overflowed and a warehouse was rented.
When armies of wounded arrived, Clara went far to receive them.
As the poor fellows waited, her heart filled with compassion.
All this could have been avoided by attention on the grounds.
How terrible that there was no one to aid them in the marshes!
Could she not be the one herself? Would people be scandalized?
"Go if duty is calling you," immediately advised her father.
So Clara Barton found herself at the front for four years.

CIRCUMSTANCES led the noble woman to European shores.
In Geneva, she found an organization which was new to her:
The International Committee for the Relief of the Wounded.
About 22 nations were on the roll, and America was missing!
Why was it that the U. S. had refused to join this movement?
Clara stayed over to help during the Franco-Prussian War.
Then she returned home to execute a plan now very clear to her.
Thus the American Association of the Red Cross came into being.
Above all, Miss Barton demanded that needs should be supplied.
Wherever you go in the world, she wrote, *if you find anybody who needs a horse, or a mule, or a little bull, buy it for him.*

THE great philanthropist devoted her life to the new cause.
Ten countries officially recognized her untiring devotion.
Her diary is replete with statements such as the following:
The sooner the world learns the better, that the halo of glory, which surrounds a field of battle and its tortured thirsting, starving, pain-racked victims, exists only in the imagination.
Once a girl graduate asked her how to do good in the world.
My dear young lady, answered Clara Barton, *do the first thing that comes to your hand. Do it well. Then do the next thing. Do that well. Then do the next thing; just so keep on doing.*

MISS BARTON'S career is associated with world history.
When she passed on, she had 72 achievements to her credit.
And every one of them entitled her to a page in world annals.

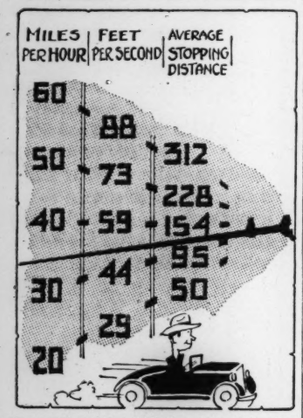
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Transportation in Nicaragua

Monitor Camera Club From Miss M. K. Campbell, Birmingham, Ala.

Street Scene in Carinto

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For Safer Driving

The above diagram reveals to the motorist the distance required to bring an automobile to a full stop while traveling at speeds from 20 to 60 miles an hour.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN ALBANY, N. Y., reader shares a fairly easy cryptogram with other readers. Solving instructions which have appeared recently should aid greatly in deciphering this message:

PNOJ MKERGIUT KEFGJG YJFJ QEVNUX IFERUT MKJ UJY VEQE XFERUTG. MKJH YJFJ QJOJQNUX MKJ MRFP YNMK MKJNF KEEOJG.

2. Letter Changing

HOW many moves are necessary to change a FROWN to a SMILE. A Chicago reader submits it in 13 moves—an opportunity for readers to try their skill at reducing the number. Remember, change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Letter Addition

A MELROSE HIGHLANDS, Mass., reader asks: "What three letters, in their name order, added in front and behind the letter 'I' will form an acceptable word of seven letters?"

4. The 500 Puzzle

USE the same figure eight times to express a problem in addition that totals 500.

5. Rebus

TWO words, each containing 4 letters, are represented in the rebus below which is shared by a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader. The lines below give a clue:

When one to the crossing does come
'Tis wise to do this—not just fun.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fruit-Basket Tip-Over

EACH one present is given, secretly, the name of a fruit by the "leader"—all but the leader being seated around the room.

The leader calls the names of two fruits, who must at once change places with each other, while the leader tries to get one of the two vacated seats. If the leader succeeds, the one left out is "it"—otherwise, the leader repeats the names of two more fruits.

If the leader should say, "Fruit-basket, tip over," all those who are seated must change to other places, and the one left standing is "it."
—Laura S. D., Detroit.

Children's Corner

The Cat That Went Under the Floor

"TELL us, tell us, please tell us!" cried Doris and Donald together as they took Uncle Bob by the hand and led him to the sitting room.

"Tell you what?" asked Uncle Bob, a wise look in his eye.

"About the little cat that wouldn't come out."

"The little cat that wouldn't come out?" Uncle Bob repeated the words slowly, tilting his head to one side and pretending not to understand. "Come out of what?"

"The kitchen, of course," prompted Doris.

"Not exactly the kitchen," corrected Donald. "It was under the kitchen."

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Bob as he bent over forward, the way he always did before sitting down in his favorite chair. "You mean Mrs. Carlos."

"Yes, yes," said Doris, "only her name used to be just Carlos."

"Until she had her first batch of kittens," put in Donald. "Then they named her Mrs. Carlos."

"So they did," said Uncle Bob, settling himself in the armchair. "But let me see, now, who was 'they'?"

"Why, Mr. Hinkleby, the storekeeper, who adopted Mrs. Carlos," explained Donald. "Tell us the rest, Uncle Bob."

"Very well," said Uncle Bob. "It was springtime and Mr. Hinkleby was having a new floor laid in his kitchen."

"Yes, yes," said Donald, who couldn't help interrupting because he liked to help tell this story. "And when the old floor was being torn up who should come along but Mrs. Carlos—"

"With her kittens," put in Doris.

"Yes, yes, with her kittens," went on Donald. "And down she went into the hole, where the floor was torn up, dragging her kittens down with her."

"That's what she did," said Uncle Bob. "And Mr. Hinkleby called to her and called to her, but she wouldn't come out.

"Then Mr. Hinkleby didn't know what to do, because he had to put in his new floor and he didn't want to shut Mrs. Carlos up underneath it. He couldn't get hold of her because she had crawled far back under the boards out of reach."

"So what did he do?" asked Doris, watching Uncle Bob very closely, because this part of the story was important.

"Do?" asked Uncle Bob, looking sharply first at Doris, then at Donald. "Why, he put in the new floor anyway, didn't he?"

"Oh, no," said Doris. "Not the whole floor. Not every board."

"Oh, no," said Donald. "He left a place for Mrs. Carlos to come out."

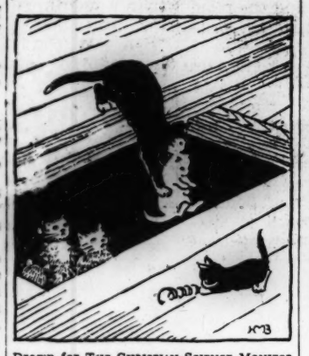
"Well, now, so he did," said Uncle Bob. "But still Mrs. Carlos didn't come out. One day went by. Then another. But at dinner time the second day Mrs. Carlos decided she would have to have something to eat. So she dragged her kittens out, one at a time, and off they all went to the back shed, where they found a plate of food left for them by Mr. Hinkleby."

"Then what happened?" asked Doris.

"Then? Oh, then Mr. Hinkleby put in the rest of the floor and Mrs. Carlos had to find another hiding place, you see."

"Then what happened?" asked Donald.

"Then? Now, let me see—" and Uncle Bob got up out of his chair



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Down She Went With the Kittens

and took the children, each by a hand. "Oh, yes," he said, as he walked toward the nursery door, "then almost nothing happened, because, you see, it was time for bed."

Are We Moving?

THE great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving. . . . We must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it; but we must sail and not drift, nor lie at anchor—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

In Lighter Vein

Just to Let Him Know

The director of a big corporation was required, by business reasons, to make a comprehensive tour of Europe. So he placed an advertisement in a newspaper, asking for a secretary—competent, elegant, speaking English and German. It was explained that these travels would take six months and that the salary would be interesting.

On the following day a young man presented himself for this position. A brief dialogue ensued.

"I come in reply to your advertisement."

"Splendid. What is your education?"

"I am a Doctor of Laws and a Doctor of Letters."

"Perfect. I don't need to question you about your appearance; I can see for myself that you are elegant. And you speak both English and German?"

"As well as my native French."

"I think we can reach an agreement. Are you ready to leave Paris for six months?"

"Absolutely no. That is what I came to tell you. I fulfill all your requirements, but I have no desire to leave Paris. Please excuse me."—*l'Atlantique.*

"You see, Adrian likes trees."

Wait Till He Gets the Bill!

The man from Aberdeen visited a friend and saw a gas fire for the first time. Shortly after the two met again, and Sandy said:

"Mon, I've got one of those new wee fires, and my it's great. It's never once gone out since I lighted it!"

Re-Wised Version

Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smith says, "Nix;
Shoeing horses is not for me—
It's autos now I fix!"

Serving the Venison

"James, you may serve the venison."

"O. K., I'll pass the buck."

When Warmth Was Needed

"Wasn't it sad about Marie having to wear such scanty, worn-out clothing last winter?"

"Yes; she was saving up to buy herself a set of summer furs!"

Fitting

"How do you get along in such small quarters?"

"Oh, nicely. You see, I live on condensed milk and shortbread."

The Cooky Jar

Mother: "What are you doing in the pantry, Tommy?"

Tommy: "Only just fighting against temptation, mummy."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Picnic Supplies

A MAN called at the door with an attractive assortment of paper picnic supplies—paper plates, forks, spoons, napkins, table covers, drinking cups, paper envelopes for sandwiches—almost everything one could think of in picnic articles. I was pleased with the paper products and with the service right at my door, and as I was looking forward to summer and coming picnics, bought a supply of needful things.

The man said that he was doing very well selling these things; that he attempted to make his wares seasonal, thus being of more service to his house-to-house customers.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Lee's Opinion

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

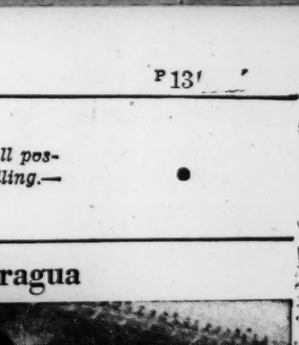
ROBERT E. LEE had a rare appreciation of true humility, as was illustrated by an experience while at West Point. One of the under class men despised him. On one occasion one of the busybodies who knew of this difference wanted to make some trouble and went to Lee and said, "What do you think of so and so?"

"I think he is a very brave, fine soldier," replied Lee.

"But," said the busybody, "don't you know what he said about you?"

To which Robert E. Lee answered: "You didn't ask me what his opinion of me was, you asked me my opinion of him."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



'Kindness Week'

(Melbourne Herald)

Adelaide, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIANS have been busy this week "doing good by stealth."

"Kindness Week," as it has been called, developed from a suggestion made by the Governor (Sir Winston Dugan). The response has offset materially the hardships which the winter would have brought to certain sections of the community.

On Sunday, "Kindness Week" was the subject of sermons from almost every pulpit in the State. The Government then led the way with a grant for £5000 which, to its credit, had not been provided for in the Loan Estimates. Then came scores of donations from charitable institutions.

More interesting, however, were the many anonymous acts of kindness which have been reported.

At Port Adelaide, for instance, a landlord called on an unemployed tenant, and his wife, to say that he was prepared to overlook their £8 arrears of rent. He also offered the man a day's work.

A suburban grocer told of a well-to-do customer who paid the long-standing accounts of half-a-dozen distressed families in the district.

A scantily-clad unemployed man reported that a stranger had stopped him when he was taking his children to school in the pouring rain, had handed him an umbrella, and had passed on.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Speciality, specialty (I. O.)—A "speciality" (*spesh-ih-al'-ih-ty*), as ordinarily used, is a detail, a particular, a peculiarity, a characteristic ("There was a marked similiarity between the men, but they had their specialities in habits").

"Specialty" (*spesh'-al-ty*) is usually used in two senses: (1) "a branch of art, knowledge, or business in which one specializes" ("Teaching history is his specialty"); (2) "a manufactured novelty or other object made under a special patent" ("Radio specialties were much in demand").

Meticulous (C. R. P.)—The correspondent writes:

In a recent article I read something to the effect that it is well known how "meticulous" was Mrs. Eddy in her use of words.

It seems to me that the use of "meticulous" was incorrect, for it really means "overnice, overfastidious." It would seem that the correct word would be "punctilious." I believe that Fowler so rules.

One who is meticulous (from the Latin *metus*, "fear") is overcritical about details, finically scrupulous to the point of timidity; he is always apprehensive of doing wrong; he hesitates fearfully over the smallest and most unimportant matters. Fowler says: "It is the word for the timid hare, or the man who is gibbering with fear" (*Modern English Usage*).

By all means, substitute for the obviously misused "meticulous" one of the following: "exact," "accurate," "precise," "careful," "unerring," — even "punctilious" or "scrupulous" would be better.

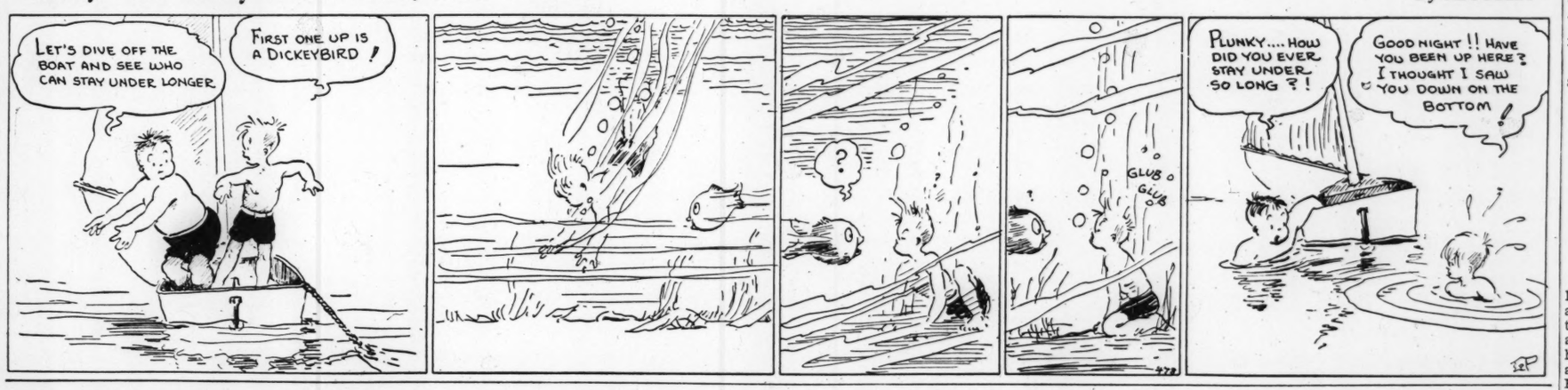
Madrid (C. M.) — The inquirer asks what authority radio announcers are following when they pronounce this word with the *i* sounded like long *e*.

The capital of Spain, when pronounced by the average speaker of English, is sounded *Ma-drid'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *i* short). Announcers who are using the long *e* sound are obviously experimenting with a hybrid between the Anglicized pronunciation and the Spanish *Mah-dreeth'* (*a* as in *arm*, *ee* as in *feet*, *th* "voiced" as in *then*).

Our advice to Americans would be to stay with the Anglicized pronunciation, or go Spanish "whole hog."

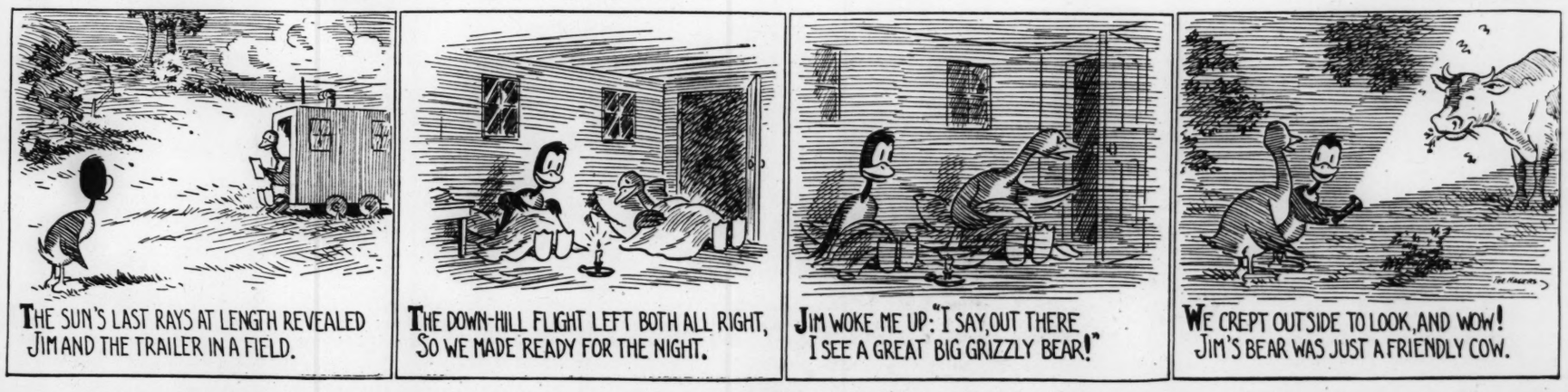
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy Makes a Mistake*

By LE PELLEY


LET'S DIVE OFF THE BOAT AND SEE WHO CAN STAY UNDER LONGER
FIRST ONE UP IS A DICKEYBIRD!
?
GLUB GLUB
PLUNKY.... HOW DID YOU EVER STAY UNDER SO LONG?!
GOOD NIGHT!! HAVE YOU BEEN UP HERE? I THOUGHT I SAW YOU DOWN ON THE BOTTOM!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Night's Mystery Solved*

By THE HAGERS


THE SUN'S LAST RAYS AT LENGTH REVEALED JIM AND THE TRAILER IN A FIELD.
THE DOWN-HILL FLIGHT LEFT BOTH ALL RIGHT, SO WE MADE READY FOR THE NIGHT.
JIM WOKE ME UP: "I SAY, OUT THERE I SEE A GREAT BIG GRIZZLY BEAR!"
WE CREPT OUTSIDE TO LOOK, AND WOW! JIM'S BEAR WAS JUST A FRIENDLY COW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russian Political Drama

ONE fairly reasonable explanation now appears why Stalin picked this particular month for a major effort to discredit Trotzky. It is that the Spanish civil war forced it upon him. Comrades in Spain were at open grips with the fascist enemy. Every tenet of pure Marxism demanded that Russia come to their aid. Communists all over the world, and within Russia itself, demanded intervention. Trotzky rolled the war drums of Marx from Norway, by militant articles published in the foreign press.

In the face of this wave of world-wide Communist emotion, Stalin coldly had to turn down the plea for intervention. For Stalin is a practical man first, and a Marx theorist afterward. His able political sense told him that intervention in Spain, with two fascist dictatorships poised on the other side, armaments in readiness, might very possibly touch off a general war. And Stalin reasons that peace is essential, while Russia is building its power at home and its alliances abroad. He permitted funds to be raised for Spain, and no more.

Naturally, Stalin had to take account of the opposition, and the trial of sixteen plotters against the lives of Soviet officials was apparently the answer. Soviet leaders seem to have brought out of the files and out of the prisons every anti-Stalin prisoner and every bit of anti-Trotzky evidence that had been saved up for such a rainy day. The exiled Communist firebrand was pilloried in effigy as a terrorist, a moral assassin of the Soviet leaders, and least credible of all, a co-plotter with German fascism against the Soviet regime.

Those who know Russia claim there is ample reason for the high propagandist drama surrounding the trial, from Stalin's point of view. There are said to be countless hot-heads within Russia itself, well acquainted with the text of Marx, who constitute no little threat to the power of Stalin himself. They had to be either silenced or wrenched loose from their emotional sympathy for their Spanish colleagues, if Stalin's policy was to be supreme. And outside Russia, beyond the grasp of the Gay-pay-oo, the ceaseless struggle between Stalin and Trotzky for the domination of world Communism had come to a crisis.

The fact is that the forces of collective peace themselves have bound Stalin for the time being, and bound the Russian war machine. If Communism today confronted the capitalist world, it would not have a military chance.

Dictators and democracies, of the right and left, all recognize the foolhardiness of conflict today, as is evident from their basic caution in handling the Spanish crisis. But the time may come when Stalin turns back to world revolution again. If there is any lesson in the Soviet plotters' trial, it is that the apparently aimless drift of the forces of collective peace must be turned in an affirmative direction —now, while Russia and the other nations are more interested in keeping the peace than in breaking it.

The realization should spur the heroic efforts to rebuild the collective peace system into newness of justice and strength.

The events impel the further reflection that when Reds put down plotting with such summary severity at home they cannot expect freedom for conspiracy to incite violence abroad. This is not to say that democracies should curtail that freedom of speech which is of the essence of their nature as democracies. But it does mean that there are limits to what is covered by the right of free speech. There is a distinction between peaceful persuasion and instigation of rebellion.

Men have a right, or should have, to argue for their opinions so long as these respect the liberties of others. But to attempt to cloak under freedom of speech the conspiracies to which world-Marxism commits itself—plottings which go beyond the domain of mere speech and become what Justice Holmes called "verbal acts" —becomes even more clearly unreasonable than ever in the light of the high drama which Stalin has just staged in Moscow.

Freedom on All Fronts

MORE than a year ago The Christian Science Monitor said editorially, "There need be no fear of dangerous doctrines taking root in a nation where sufficient emphasis is placed upon understanding the development, operation and value of democracy."

Later it added, "It is not the business of the schools to teach any doctrine, 'ism' or set of opinions. . . . It is the business of the schools to equip youth with the facts about whatever ideologies he is likely to encounter and encourage him to practice weighing the evidence and drawing accurate conclusions."

Thus the Monitor has opposed consistently the imposition of a special teachers' oath, and it is gratified that Governor Alfred M. Landon in his address at Chautauqua takes the same position. He states the case effectively:

> I believe that a teacher has a right to the same freedom of speech in expressing his political, social or religious convictions as any other citizen. . . .
>
> This does not mean that a teacher should use a classroom to put forward his own pet views and theories. . . .
>
> The right of free inquiry is one of the essentials of free government.

Politically, this statement of policy and faith by the Republican presidential candidate has some interesting aspects. His refusal to invite "old guard" politicians of the G. O. P. into his personal party on the campaign train was a reassuring gesture to liberals. In a similar way, he has made his Chautauqua speech a kind of declaration of independence of William Randolph Hearst, whose newspapers have hounded educators on this point. Strategists of the Democratic Party will hardly venture a defense of teachers' oaths, for to do so would cast serious doubt on their aspiration to be known as the liberal party.

Freedom of education is only part of a much broader freedom which, as Mr. Landon points out, must be defended on all fronts—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, religious freedom, political freedom, freedom of opportunity. In short, the channels of thought must be kept open and the flow may be trusted to make itself constructive.

A Persisting Illusion

WHEN Sir Norman Angell wrote "The Great Illusion" it was to prove that the seeming gains from war are greatly overestimated and frequently nonexistent. He was able, after the World War, to add recent history to that which he had already gathered to make his case.

But world leadership appears not yet to have learned the lesson Sir Norman so thoroughly diagramed. The ring of hammer on steel sounds as musical with promise of wages whether the steel be in bridges or battleships. An expanse of undeveloped territory appears to offer revived opportunity for hordes of crowded people, whether that opportunity is earned by peaceful economic penetration or snatched by military might.

The belief in gain through conquest, and in workers' prosperity through employment on great armaments programs is again receiving the rebuke of facts: A survey just prepared for the Foreign Policy Association, and described by a Monitor report from Washington as "one of the broadest syntheses of international economic and statistical trends ever prepared on a world basis," states that nationalistic policies and gigantic rearmament projects are slowing down the rate of recovery. If these are continued, it asserts, they will ultimately lower the standard of living.

And from Rome, where all is supposed to be rejoicing over Premier Mussolini's African triumph, the Monitor receives word that the financial strain of the Ethiopian expedition and the penalties of sanctions have reduced Italian living standards. Where the outlook should have been brightened—according to imperialist dreams—the situation is complicated by unrest among some sections of the working class.

Again a persisting illusion is shown for what it is. There is no need to kill another ten million soldiers to find out the facts.

Four Days?

THE Queen Mary's fine passage from Cherbourg Breakwater to the Ambrose Lightship brings transatlantic travel within seven hours, twelve minutes of four-day service. All previous records for sustained hourly speed and total elapsed time for the westward crossing are surpassed by Britain's new superliner.

Her race with time against prevailing headwinds and adverse currents proves beyond doubt that the Cunard White Star clipper is a masterpiece of design and naval engineering. The Queen Mary's fine showing justifies the confidence shown by her owners in announcing plans for a sister ship to be commissioned in 1940.

Back in the days when the Mauretania and Lusitania were beginning to regain British maritime prestige with their superior speed, four-day transatlantic service was regarded as the dream of the Twentieth Century. Today ocean transportation has come within hailing distance of that goal. A cruising speed of 32 knots will turn the trick. The sustained average speed maintained by the Queen Mary on her record crossing was 30.01. Can Chief Engineer Lew Roberts tune up her turbines to a higher pitch? The answer will be recorded in exciting days to come. And France's superliner Normandie is almost certain to have a say. It isn't likely that the French Line flier will strike the blue pennant for good without figuratively tying down the safety valve.

The rivalry between these colossal sea castles has a tremendous sporting appeal. What could be more thrilling than if they were to slip their cables at the crack of a cannon and settle the issue in a match race. Such a spectacle has not been seen on the Western Ocean since the days of the Liverpool sailing packets. These 80,000-ton monsters would make palatial grandstands, too, from which to view what would undoubtedly be the sea battle of the century.

Third Parties

American Politicana

WHAT will William Lemke accomplish in this coming November election? Many persons would like to know the answer. The only way to figure what a third party may do is to consider what third parties have been able to do in the past.

Ever in the history of the United States there have been two leading political parties. In the beginning, the Federalists vied with the Democratic-Republicans. The latter finally dropped the second half of their name; the Federalists eventually evolved into Whigs, and then the Whigs became Republicans. The two old parties have had a monopoly on the presidents.

Apparently a third party is just an "also ran," but it may really exercise compelling power. Sometimes it wrecks the plans of one old party through obtaining most of its support from that source; in such a situation the other old party elects its presidential candidate.

Where does the Union party obtain most of its recruits? Are they former Democrats, or former Republicans? If you can answer these questions accurately, you may know whether President Roosevelt will remain in the White House or Governor Landon will displace him. Who will profit from this three-way scrap?

Scarcely ever does a new party obtain more electoral votes than one of the old ones; but this did happen in 1912 when Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives corralled eighty-eight to the eight of the Republicans, who worked in vain for Taft. As the Progressives were essentially Republican bolters, the new party caused such a formidable split that the Democrats could probably have won with all of their campaign speakers on strike and refusing to utter a single word.

What of 1924, when the Progressives placed "Old Bob" La Follette in the field, and yet the Republicans won overwhelmingly with Calvin Coolidge? At that time the Progressives polled one seventh of the total vote, whereas in 1912 they had obtained two fifths. They drew their strength from the "outs," not the "ins."

The Liberty party of 1844 gained no electoral votes, but practically all of the 62,300 who supported the ticket were ex-Whigs. Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, lost New York State by 5000 while the Liberty votes there totaled nearly 16,000. With no Liberty ticket running Clay would have carried New York State, and its thirty-six votes would have made him President. The Liberty men did not want Polk, yet they gave him the election.

Rarely does a third party poll over a million votes, but in 1892 the Populists rolled up more than that number for candidate James B. Weaver with an electoral count of twenty-two. About 380,000 comprised the Democratic margin over the Republicans. If the Populists had not named any ticket, Harrison might have won a second term as President and foiled Cleveland in his come-back effort.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Needed: A Soak-the-Farmer Movement

It's a Tight, Little World

PATHS cross, and diverge. Perhaps they re-cross, and then diverge again. As, for example—

We were sitting in the lounge of that hotel which lies in the shadow of what many people consider to be the most astounding mountain in the British Isles —Sgurr Nan Gillean. The silhouette of its wild and fretted summit, which looks as though some giant, with very uneven teeth, had just taken a huge bite out of it, was thrown against the sky at our backs. It was evening time, and the room was full of people quietly reading, writing, or knitting.

All at once we heard a voice behind us. "We only just managed to get in," it said. "The place is crowded out."

Not a very remarkable speech, you will say. And you will be right. What interested us was not the speech, but the speaker. The place where we were, though a mere 700 miles from London, is more cut off from the south of England than is Switzerland. Miles of desolation surround it. Mountains and moorland and the sea extend interminably on all sides before a place of habitation is reached. As I write these lines, with Big Ben booming across the road, it seems almost incredibly remote, as remote as that island Which-likes-to-be-visited, in Sir James Barrie's play. It was the last place in the world where we should have expected to encounter anyone we should recognize. Yet here, so near that his coat almost touched the sleeve of my elbow, was the identical young actor whom, less than a month before, we had seen playing Prince Hal in the largest revival of "Henry IV, Part 1," that the West End had enjoyed for several years.

* * *

"Wasn't it surprising to see young Garrick here?" said Elizabeth a little later. But by then I had settled into a judicial mood.

"I'm not so sure," I replied. "When Christopher Buckley was on the Acropolis in the spring he met a man who turned out to have sat next to me the summer before as I watched the blue sky of Oxford through the windows of the Sheldonian while the Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees. And when I first had lodgings in London, there was a girl staying in the same place who knew in Nigeria a fellow who had been at college with me. This, if I may coin a phrase to express a somewhat original truth, this is a small world."

We had further proof of it next day.

We were driving along the road that runs across the Highlands from Ben Nevis to Kingussie. The night was falling, and we were looking for a place where we could turn in. We ran by the shore of a narrow and lonely loch for a considerable distance, until at the head of it we found a small hotel. It was very old-fashioned and seemed inefficient. It had a faded etching of Landseer's "Monarch of the Glen" on the dining room wall. We hesitated about going on. Then my eye caught the names of the only two guests staying in the hotel. They were neighbors of ours, and, although we did not know them personally, they were a good guarantee. We decided to stop.

* * *

It was a curious place, with many winding passages littered with little tables. Oil lamps were standing on them, the only form of artificial illumination the hotel could boast. The lightest sound or gesture had the most unexpected repercussions. I put my hand on one of the tables. I did it lightly. It would not have disturbed a feather or a leaf. Yet the table leg came off. This should have warned me not to speak above a whisper. But the lesson was lost.

Next morning at breakfast I remarked quite casually and privately to Elizabeth that it seemed rather chilly. Whereupon the Honorable Mr. Blank, who was sitting alone by the open window, rose and closed it. We thanked him suitably and he bowed. Then his companion, Lord Dash, bustled in. His first words to Mr. Blank were, "This is a hot room. Couldn't we have the window open?" His Lordship, totally unaware of the comedy he was playing a part in, beamed at the bacon and eggs, but Mr. Blank's embarrassment was touching. There was nothing for me to do but to say firmly, "I agree. After all, it is practically midsummer." With great relief Mr. Blank again rose, and opened the window.

Many morals could be drawn from this episode — the lack of fuss with which the British aristocracy travel, their courtesy to fellow travelers, or their affability. But the one that struck me was that, no matter into what remote places you go, you can never be certain that you will not run into some friend, or neighbor, or acquaintance.

HAROLD HOBSON

North . . South . . East . . West

Shifting Political Sands

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM time to time unpredicted and unpredictable events disclose to us the character of those foundations, firm or unsubstantial, upon which ambitious men attempt to build a structure of their own devising, or one patterned after another of real or fancied sturdier growth. The opportunist listens to what he believes to be, or assumes to believe to be, a popular demand for the birth of a new order in government or in economics. Quite often the sounds he hears are magnified or distorted. It is seldom that the demand is imperative or, at first, insistent. Those aspiring for and listening for a call to political leadership usually supply the mantle which they would make it appear they don with modesty and professed misgivings.

A generation ago it would not have been deemed possible that even a benign political dictatorship could have been established in any one of the states of the American Union, much less in the richly productive states of the northern Mississippi Valley region. And yet it is in two of those states, Wisconsin and Minnesota, that such domination was established, and for a season perpetuated, by men of dissimilar character and ambitions. The elder La Follette, who established virtually a one-man rule in Wisconsin in the '90's, was a crusader. He challenged intrenched power and dethroned it, not that he might engraft upon the state some governmental theory of questionable origin, but that the burden of taxation might be more equally distributed and that representation in state and national legislatures might be truly representative.

* * *

It is quite probable that what, at least superficially, appeared to be the motive and purpose of the Wisconsin crusader, became, in succeeding years, the inspiration for ambitious politicians in the adjoining and neighboring states to the west. Minnesota and North Dakota, particularly, have been made the arena of grotesque and un-American political masquerading. That sturdy leadership established in Minnesota in post bellum days by the Washburns and Merriams, and perpetuated by Cushman K. Davis and Frank B. Kellogg, yielded to or was displaced by the disciples and followers of new economic doctrines.

First the larger cities, then the state legislative bodies, and finally the governorship and the United States Senate and House were invaded by the leaders of the new order. North Dakota, proud because of its new status as a sovereign commonwealth, quickly aligned itself with what it believed to be a progressive liberal leadership. All this was made easy, both in Minnesota and North Dakota, by the adoption, generally, of the primary election system, designed to assure to the people free choice in the selection of candidates for public office. It is in the operation of this system, according to many thoughtful critics, that the merit system in politics has been discarded, with the result that experimental legislation, both state and national, has departed, more or less dangerously, from the established course.

* * *

Probably it is undeniable that the political fortunes of many ambitious men have been advanced, if not actually established, by the modern selective methods. Wisconsin, of the three states already mentioned, has the more nearly emerged from a condition bordering upon progressive radicalism. The La Follette brothers, successors to the benign dictatorship set up for them by their illustrious father, have seen, more quickly and more clearly than their zealous compatriots in the neighboring western states, the wisdom of adopting a sane and constructive middle-of-the-road course. They have discarded what they are convinced are the vagaries of false economic theories, evidently without persuading others somewhat more ambitious of the wisdom of their course.

The recent change in political leadership in Minnesota brought about by the passing of Gov. Floyd B. Olson paves the way and presents the opportunity for a readjustment of political values and a reappraisal of political policies in that rich agrarian state. The alliance which for some years has existed there between the elements comprising the Farmer-Labor Party has not greatly benefited either the farmers or the members of labor unions. It has not in any measure contributed to the welfare of the state.

Nationally, the sudden change in state leadership in Minnesota may prove to be significant and of considerable importance. The policies of the New Deal appealed to Governor Olson perhaps because he believed that in national enactments and the expression of those policies he saw a promise of even greater liberalization than would have been possible regionally or locally.

The Wide Horizon

Dangerous Corner

(From the Round Table, British Quarterly, by permission)

[First of two articles]

THE events of the last few months, culminating in the occupation of Abyssinia by Italian troops and the flight of the Emperor, Haile Selassie, have brought crisis to the League of Nations, to Europe, and to the future policy of the British Commonwealth. Decisions of the gravest moment will have to be taken in the next few months, perhaps before the Imperial Conference assembles at the time of the Coronation next year.

What has caused the crisis? Fundamentally it has been a lack of clear thinking about the Covenant of the League of Nations and a misreading by the nations of the Commonwealth of the significance of recent events. . . .

The vast majority of people regarded the League as a system for preserving peace without much risk to themselves. They did not realize that no league can preserve peace unless it can make changes in the status quo to correspond with changing conditions, that an obligation to resist aggression everywhere makes it almost impossible to change the status quo, and that effective resistance to aggression implies a readiness to go to war.

* * *

The first question that citizens of the nations that comprise the Commonwealth and are members of the League of Nations have now to face is what it is practical for a league of sovereign states to do, and especially whether they are prepared to continue to accept as a universal commitment the obligation to resist aggression, and to make the military preparations without which they cannot effectively live up to it, and whether such an obligation is conducive to the maintenance of world peace.

Opinion in Great Britain is at the moment at sea. But there are certainly two currents. The one school says that although the collective system has suffered these disasters it is still the only alternative to a drift back towards competitive armaments, alliances and world war, that we must learn from our failures and strengthen rather than weaken our commitments, so that every member of the League may be not only militarily prepared but also known to be willing and ready to live up to its obligations under Articles 10 and 16 of the Covenant.

* * *

The other says that until a more effective system for revising the status quo has been contrived, and until the League once more contains all the great Powers, to attempt to enforce Articles 10 and 16 against any and every nation that goes to war is simply to risk extending all local wars into world wars and inflicting the terrible evils of modern war, not on hundreds of thousands, but on millions of innocent noncombatants, and that the automatic obligation to apply sanctions against an aggressor anywhere under the Covenant should therefore be immediately revised to conform to present-day facts.

The Round Table has been a consistent supporter of the League of Nations from its inception, and believes that some form of world organization to deal with international affairs is an indispensable corrective to the anarchy of universal self-determination and the first step towards a reign of world law. But it has never disguised its conviction that no system of co-operation among sovereign states could fulfill the hopes so widely entertained of the League of Nations, and that the real foundation for lasting world peace would only exist when nations were willing to pool some part of their sovereignty and create a common organ to which, in super-national affairs, the loyalty and obedience of the individual were due. . . .

* * *

Our first conclusion is that the nations of the Commonwealth ought without any delay to clear their minds as to where they stand in regard to the obligations under Articles 10 and 16, obligations which, if they mean anything, imply that they are willing to go to war to stop aggression anywhere. It is unfair to other nations, it is unfair to their own public opinion, to leave any doubt on this point.

These coercive articles have always been the most doubtful feature of the League. They led to the withdrawal of the United States. They added to the difficulty of giving the German republic equality because they seemed to create collective guarantees against alterations of the Treaty of Versailles except with the consent of France. . . .

Moreover, in a world in which the majority of the great Powers are outside the League, the British Commonwealth, individually or collectively, cannot and will not go to war to defend China or Russia or Latvia or Austria or Germany or Italy from aggression as technically defined in the Covenant. The sooner they face these issues the more honest will be their position, and the sooner shall we be able to formulate a policy that will be effective in helping to bring stability because the world will know that we are prepared to live up to it, and the sooner will it be possible to bring the League back to vitality. . . .